The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI.....NO. 4702. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1866. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices by Ocean Telegraph and by Steamship.

The Interview Between the Empress Carlotta and the Pope.

Prussia Not Inclined to Meddle with the Eastern Question.

Reappearance of the Cattle Plague in Switzerland.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 20.

There is no news of general importance to-day worth telegraphing.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 20.

Consols close at 89¼ for money.

American Securities close at the following prices:

U. S. Five-Twenties	69
Illinois Central Shares	78¼
Erie R. R. Shares	60½

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 20.

COTTON.—The sales to-day foot up 13,000 bales; Middling uplands, 15¼d.

MARINE NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 20.

The steamship *Cuba*, from Boston, *via* Halifax, has arrived.

BY THE PERUVIAN TO OCT. 12.

FATHER POINT, Saturday, Oct. 20.

The steamship *Peruvian*, from Liverpool on the 11th, *via* Londonderry on the 12th inst., has arrived at this point en route for Quebec.

The steamship *City of London*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 4th inst.

ENGLAND.

The Question of Reform.

The news is exceedingly meagre.

Beyond the comment incidental to the imposing Reform demonstration and speech of Mr. BRIGHT, there is nothing of political moment from England.

The London *Daily News* says that the Leeds demonstration, both in members and organization, is admitted to have been more imposing than any of the demonstrations that have preceded it.

SWITZERLAND.

Reappearance of the Cattle Plague.

The cattle plague had made its reappearance in several places in the Cantons of Grisons and Schaffhaen, Switzerland.

CARLOTTA.

Particulars of the Interview with the Pope.

The Empress of Mexico had arrived in Trieste from Rome. A letter dated from Rome on the 2d inst., and published in the Lyons papers, says: "The Empress of Mexico is the subject of much conversation here. Yesterday at 9 A. M., without having requested an audience, she presented herself at the Vatican to see the Holy Father. She was immediately received, and is said to have presented a petition praying the Pope to sanction everything her husband had done as Emperor of Mexico with respect to religious matters. The story goes that the Pope positively refused to do so, when the Empress declared that she would not leave the Vatican if the request were not granted. The writer adds that he cannot guarantee the authenticity of all this, but he is certain that the Empress did not quit the Vatican until 6 o'clock in the evening. She then retired to the private study of the Pope, and His Holiness continued his usual daily routine, leaving the Empress with her lady in waiting.

ITALY.

The Evacuation of the Quadrilateral Progressing.

The evacuation of the fortresses of the Quadrilateral by the Austrians, and their occupation by the Italians was progressing.

An affray took place at Verona between some Austrian troops and the inhabitants, but perfect order was soon restored.

PRUSSIA.

The Eastern Question.

A semi-official denial was given at Berlin to the statement that Prussia had opened negotiations with Austria on the Eastern question.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* says that the Prussian troops ordered to the frontiers of the Danubian Provinces have, by an Imperial order dated Sept. 26, been arrested on their march thither.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Sir Samuel Baker and Ex-Gov. Eyre—Advertisements—Dr Pusey—A Bible Agitation—French Beef from Buenos Ayres—The Atlantic Telegraph—Theatre and Music Halls.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 6, 1866.

The religious and philanthropic press having added Sir SAM'L BAKER to its list of proscribed unworthies—CARLYLE, KINGSLEY, RUSKIN, &c., sympathizers with Ex-Gov. EYRE, Sir SAMUEL has sent his name and contribution to the Defence Fund Committee, and a brief letter, in which he says: "I cannot sufficiently express my sympathy for Mr. EYRE's position —a sympathy that I feel must be shared by the greater portion of his countrymen, who, I trust, will, as Englishmen, support him against a system of persecution that is humiliating to the character of England. I regret that from my ignorance of the intensity of hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness directed against Mr. EYRE I have hitherto been absent from the list of his friends, and I beg to inclose my mite and subscribe my name as one of his supporters."

ENGLISH ADVERTISEMENTS.

When there is not much news in the papers I read the advertising columns with great edification, as should be the practice of all constant readers. You get glimpses of life in this way, you might otherwise miss. England is a business country. What people want they advertise for. "A congregational minister of experience desires to supply a vacant church, with a view to a settlement. Has some property." This is a call for a call. "A gentleman, above the middle age of life, is desirous of occupying his time and talents in some Christian work, or to assist a minister in the visitation of the sick of his congregation, conducting Bible classes and mothers' meetings. He will require a moderate salary. "Here is another. "A married man, without incumbrances, aged 25, having had experience as a home missionary among the primitive Methodists, desires an engagement as town missionary, or in any similar capacity. Good references." [Here is a very nice Christian who speaks of children as "incumbrances." I could fill a paper full of this mercenary sort of Stiggins work, but the sample will do. Where religion is a trade it must be conducted on trade principles. The money is curiously mixed up with all the work, Thus in a series of revival notices you read: "At Banghurst many sinners have accepted salvation, and they have some pounds in hand toward a new and better chapel. At Sadley some souls have been converted and eight pounds of the chapel debt paid off. At Chatter-alley souls have been saved, and twenty pounds of the chapel debt paid off, &c." It looks queer, but these may be considered solid evidences of a good work. Here is an example of the meaning and appropriateness of English names, for which English novelists get the credit of invention. Here, for instance, is a conventicle in Chatter-alley.

RELIGIOUS EXHIBITIONS.

Last year we had for several weeks an exhibition of all the paraphernalia of Anglican ritualism at Norwich, which drew crowds and excited a lively interest. This year a still larger and more complete exhibition is to be opened at York, which will show the advance of the High Church school in a twelvemonth. Dr. PUSEY is about to publish another book entitled *Cannot Rome give Authoritative Explanations which the English Church can Accept?* If Dr. PUSEY can tell what the English Church can or will accept, the answer to his question will not be very difficult. Probably the most serious trouble His Holiness would have would be in keeping the growing passion for ritualism within reasonable limits. Even dissenting chapels are introducing surpliced choirs.

TRANSLATING THE BIBLE.

There is an agitation here for a new translation of the Bible, A clergyman who has written a "plea" for it, says:

"The authorized version of Scripture is always inaccurate; it is very often obscure; it abounds in mistakes, many of them of an important nature; it introduces ideas of which there is no trace in the original, and such ideas have taken a strong hold of the nation, and yet we are told that it is a noble version, with which no other existing one can compare.' * * * It is surely a disgrace to the English Church and nation that there is no version of the Scriptures which even a thoughtful educated reader can understand. All other books which the world values highly find those who can translate them with clearness and accuracy. * * * The Book of Books remains practically, for the mass of Englishmen, a great part of it untranslated still."

He supports his plea by the testimony of many distinguished and orthodox churchmen, one of whom, writing in the *Quarterly Review*, specifies 1,237 passages in one Gospel, and 1,089 in another, in which the authorized version fails in conveying fully and accurately the sense of the original.

BUENOS AYRES BEEF.

Messrs. MCCALL & SLOPER, ominous names, have given a banquet at the London Tavern, all the important dishes of which were of beef brought fresh from Buenos Ayres, preserved by a process I suggested a year or two ago in one of my letters. The pieces of beef are put in tinned or zinced cans, of any convenient size. The cans are then filled with water, which expels the air, and the water is in turn expelled by a gas which contains no oxygen. The meat keeps perfectly fresh and unchanged in all climates, and may be carried round the world. Baron LEIBIG puts a prize ox into a pint bottle, which is a great economy of space. You can carry the meat part of a dinner for three hundred men in your waistcoat pocket, but it is only soup, only fit for Frenchmen. John Bull must have his roast beef, which Baron LEIBIG can't give him. Besides, filling even a soup tureen from a thimble seems too expansive and homœopathic. Another man gives us our beef nicely cooked in paraffine. It keeps beautifully, but if the paraffine tastes as it smells, one might prefer catsup. At Paris the hypophagists are banqueting on horse sausages; but this is for the Exhibition, and the amiable desire that all tastes may be suited. The French journals even translate English jokes and English poetry—here is a sample:

"Hurry his bones
Over the stones,
It's only a pauper nobody owns."

"Allons, cocher! vite au cimetière; ce n'est qu'un pauvre sans amis!"

which, you must allow, is not precisely a literal translation,

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The Liverpoolians have celebrated the success of the Atlantic Telegraph by *fêting* the *Great Eastern* and those most active in laying the cables, and Her Majesty is about to confer upon them some permanent marks of her appreciation. I think she would like to make Mr. FIELD Sir CYRUS, if a Yankee could accept Knighthood or a Baronetcy. But the English newspapers make the smallest possible use of the wires. They give a line on an average—the prices of gold, exchange and cotton—rarely more. The fullness of the reports in the American papers has troubled me, but I take comfort in the hope that when my letter reaches you the news has been forgotten, and will be as fresh as ever. Then, if the Atlantic blunders like other telegraphs, my letters will have all the interest of originality. After all, the telegrams can be only like what the older writers used to call the argument of their books, or headings and tables of contents. The wires may bring you naked facts, but there must be those who will prefer them dressed. Then there is the possibility of inventing what no telegrapher ever imagined, and a correspondent always has this to fall back upon in the last extremity, as you might know if you had read the hundreds of columns from the seat of war before the ten days' contest had begun, or when it was hopelessly over.

CRITICISM, THEATRES, &C.

Being a journalist, I naturally believe in journalism, and criticism seems one of its most useful departments. It is impossible to read every book that comes from the press, so before making out my list for *Mudie*, or the *Home and Foreign*, I read the literary notices in the daily and weekly papers. Here is how I came out with a new book—*Ten Miles from Town, and Other Poems*, by WILLIAM SAWYER. *Public Opinion* says:

"For color, for artistic flow, and sprightly elegance these poems are very remarkable. The volume is small, but it is full of poetry—that kind, too, that wins its way surely to the heart, and lingers there, redolent with perfume and embalmed with beauty. The imagery is bright as a jewel, and never oppresses us with sameness. Lovelier pictures in verse it would be difficult to meet with in any recent poems. Mr. SAWYER is a poet of the beautiful: at the same time he shrines in his lustrous lays lessons of pure wisdom worthy of all reverence."

Of course, I must send off at once to Mr. MUDIE, but before the order is posted I take up the *Cosmopolitan* and read:

"We have in the little volume before us neither thought nor style. Mr. SAWYER is no doubt a well-meaning gentleman, and seeks to instruct his fellowmen, but before he can do so he must find out something worth the telling, and acquire the art of telling it. A collection of words measured off into lines is not necessarily poetry."

Now, what shall I say to Mr. Mudie? Public opinion used to give collections of varying criticisms from other papers, but of late it has taken to giving its own instead, which are more monstrous and not nearly so interesting.

Beside the Election Commission we have another sitting in London taking testimony on the question of the freedom of music halls and theatres. The theatres in England are licensed, and all the plays, operas, pantomimes and ballets are examined by a government officer, who remorselessly runs his pen through every word, every stage direction, and even every *pose* which he does not approve, and from his decision there is no appeal. The music halls are not allowed to produce plays, and are not subject to this censorship. Managers, dramatists and actors have been examined to enable the Commission to report either in favor of preserving the present system, extending the censorship to all places of amusement, or making them all free. One of the last witnesses examined was Mr. BOUCICAULT, and he is strongly in favor of the American system of the freedom of theatres, and all places of amusement, considering the public a better censor than any officer who could be appointed. He had written from 180 to 200 dramas. Several of the best were first produced in America, where, he considered, the theatre is maintained on a higher level than here both as regards the class of performances and the class of actors. There was no eating, drinking and smoking in the American theatres—the audience part—he said, because

"The audience go to the theatre for a specific thing—for an intellectual not a sensual enjoyment; you cannot carry on the two together; you might reduce the intellectual enjoyment to a level which addresses itself to the eye or the ear, and that can be enjoyed at the same time as smoking, eating and drinking; but if you attempt to enjoy a purely intellectual entertainment such as the drama, the concentration of the mind required for it to be enjoyed thoroughly is such that it is impossible to combine the two together."

This is all very fine, and very correct, no doubt, in theory; but it is clear that Mr. BOUCICAULT never heard the universal crackling of peanuts in the intense hush of a deep tragedy at the Chatham-street Theatre or Old Bowery; and he has never listened, as I have, in the stillness of a strong sermon or an exciting oration in the West, to a patter like a heavy April shower, from the consumption of tobacco. However, I admit the principle, with these trifling exceptions, and allowing also the fact that the more sensational the play, the more eager a British audience, in pit and gallery, pitches into the gin, porter, fried fish and sausages between the acts.

Of the influence of the music halls on the theatres, Mr. BOUCICAULT says, and truly, I believe:

"Twenty-five years ago the amusement-seeking public, so to speak, were divided into two classes—the upper classes, which went to the theatres exclusively, and the lower classes, which attended public-houses and tea-gardens and things of that kind; the music-hall was the stepping-stone between the two things. The artisan who used to go alone to the public-house was induced by his wife, I presume, to go rather to the music-hall, where he has something of the public-house mixed with a little intellectual entertainment. I know that for a fact, for I have studied the question pretty closely, and that the large sums of money which have been made by managers in pits and galleries of theatres lately has been principally due to the pits and galleries of the theatres being recruited from the music-halls."

"In illustration of the working of the free system in America, the witness observed that the actors who have made any great hit in this country during the last five years have all come from across the Atlantic."

And that is a very true remark, Mr. and Mrs. BOUCICAULT, scarcely, if at all, known to the British stage before going to America, being among the most brilliant examples. The Music Halls are trying to get the liberty of giving plays, operas in costume, &c., but this liberty, according to Mr. BOUCICAULT's theory, would not much benefit, as the interest of the drama would lessen the consumption of beer and tobacco; and, in fact, I don't see how it would do, in the ghost scene in "Hamlet," for instance, to have the white-cravatted, swallow-tailed waiters going round with "Give your orders, gents!" or during the curse of *Leah*, to hear a tipsy fellow bawling for "brandy hot and a screw."

"The Long Strike," Mr. BOUCICAULT's drama at the Lyceum, which is from Mrs. GASKILL's "Mary Barton," and not, as I thought, from "Hard Times," is a great success. The new Holborn Theatre opens in a few days, also with a BOUCICAULT drama—"Flying Scud; or, Four-legged Fortune." There is a title for you. "Flying Scud" should be a sea piece; but this "Four-legged Fortune" must be a horse that wins the Derby. So we may hope that the new theatre will open under the best of horse pieces.

MONADNOCK.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrival of the Steamship Ocean Queen.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, from Aspinwall Oct. —, reached this port yesterday afternoon. She brings the following

SPECIE LIST:

Duncan, Sherman & Co.	$67,708 96	Lees & Waller	403,000 00
Eugene Kelley & Co.	119,000 00	Wells, Fargo & Co.	86,058 36
Dabney, Morgan & Co.	93,689 32	Panama R. R. Co.	35,761 79
J. & W. Seligman & Co.	48,500 00	Order	575,000 00
		Total	$1,428,708 43

FROM THE ISTHMUS.

Ribon & Munoz	$4,650 00
Total	$1,433,358 43

PANAMA.

The Hurricane in the West Indies—News from Australia and New-Zealand.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Oct. 12, 1866.

We have had no news worth mentioning from Bogota, the capital, since my last.

The new State administration of Panama, headed by Gen. OLARTE, is getting on quietly, and it is generally understood the Executive is taken steps to smooth the difficulty between the State and the nation.

The *Ocean Queen* did not arrive at Aspinwall until yesterday morning. Her 500 passengers and 300 soldiers left Panama for San Francisco on the splendid steamship *Montana* last evening.

A great hurricane among the West India Islands has destroyed much property, as we hear by arrival of he Royal Mail steamship *Tyne*, at Aspinwall. The new iron wharf at St. Thomas, built by the Liverpool, West India and Aspinwall line, had suffered considerable injury, (not "completely demolished," as one of our papers has it,) and one of the same Company's steamers was slightly injured before she could be secured by her anchors. She is expected at Aspinwall to-day. The Spanish steamer *Montezuma*, from Kingston to Aspinwall, got ashore on Gun Key, where she would have become a wreck had she not been rescued by Her British Majesty's gunbot *Sphinx*. She sustained some injury to her machinery, and had to put back to port.

The brig *John Hastings*, Capt. HASTINGS, of New-York, bound from Camden, Maine, to New-Orleans, with ice and lumber, was fallen in with on the 4th inst., lat. 31° 28', long. 74° 30', by the steamer *Ocean Queen*, dismasted, rudder gone, &c., and the officers and crew taken off and brought to Aspinwall. The cook, a colored man, from Camden, Maine, was killed during the gale. The brig was about 500 tons register, one year old, and was partly insured.

Some of the vessels of our war fleet in West India waters having suffered from smallpox and yellow fever, the *De Soto*, now in Aspinwall, will not leave port immediately, as was intended. The *Wateree* and *Mohongo* still continue at this port.

The United States Minister resident at Bogota has been instructed to convey the thanks of the United States Government to Señor J. J. DIAS, the Prefect of this Department, for his agency in the arrest of the persons who robbed Paymaster RITTENHOUSE's safe last year.

We have had, the past week, two good concerts (for this latitude) from an Italian opera troupe, bound to Costa Rica.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW-ZEALAND.

I have received files of the latest Australian papers by the steamship *Rakaia*. The news is meagre and unimportant. A submarine cable has been successfully laid across Cook's Straits, and telegraphic communication is now perfectly established between the two principal islands of New-Zealand, and the seat of Government is thus brought into instant communication with all the towns of the Middle Island.

I find but little reference in the papers to the Maori war. Two tribes to the northward of Waganui had surrendered, and on the western coast of the Northern Island the naitves had been defeated in several small engagements. It is the general impression that the natives are so weakened in numbers, and reduced to such straits, that organized attacks such as they were once capable of making, are no longer possible. From all accounts the aborigines appear to be rapidly disappearing. Two gentleman whose official duties have taken them through the Northern Island lately, declare that instead of there being between 40,000 and 50,000 natives left, there are not more than 34,000.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, the ex-king-maker, had paid a visit to Wellington; presented a petition that the Waikato should be given back to him, which has been refused. The *Southern Cross*, of the 1st instant, contains a paragraph stating that a report had reached them of the death of THOMPSON. The *Cross* places greater reliance on the tidings, owing to THOMPSON having lately been in precarious health.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Chances of a Renewal of the War Between Spain and Chili.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Oct. 12, 1866.

We have dates from Valparaiso to 17th, and from Callao and Lima to the 28th September. The news is unimportant.

CHILI.

The papers are still discussing the chances of further war with Spain, and are full of fight, although they acknowledge that the finances of the Republic are in a very straightened condition, and that the allied fleet is not what it should be. No doubt Chili can take care of any force Spain might be foolish enough to land on her shores, but I doubt much if she has at the present time, or will have in season, a fleet that can meet the naval force that Spain will bring against her.

New lines of railroad are under construction or contemplated in Chili. Concepcion, in the interior, is to be united to Talcahuano, the whaling port of the Pacific. Business is prosperous and the crops will be abundant.

Capt. E. DE LAGARDE, of the French ship *Jean Pierre*, from San Francisco, reports that when in lat. 31° 12' 9'' N. and long. 127° 27' W. meridian, from Paris, he discovered a rock extending about nine or ten yards above the level of the sea. This rock is composed of three peaks which united at the apex, forming a species of pyramid. It was not laid down in his chart, (French.)

PERU.

The steamer *Cherokee*, purchased in the United States for the Peruvian fleet, had arrived in Lota, Chili.

The persons arrested in Callao charged with the murder of the French merchant, an account of which I gave you in my last, have been discharged from arrest, and other parties have been apprehended, names not given. One of them is said to be an American.

Everything is quiet in Peru. Callao is being further strengthened against a Spanish attack. The prevailing idea in Lima is that if the Spanish fleet again comes on the coast it will seize the Chinchas. The new national coin is now circulating in Peru and the Bolivian coin is disappearing. Scientific examinations of silver mines have been ordered, and an observatory is to be established in Lima.

BOLIVIA.

President MELGAREJO is introducing many beneficial reforms into the Government of Bolivia, while he is doing his utmost to aid the allied Republics in their quarrel with Spain. The Government is also endeavoring to further the project of a telegraph line that shall unite the Spanish South American Republics. A cart road is to be constructed between Tacna and La Paz.

ECUADOR.

Mr. COGGESHALL, of Ohio, the new United States Minister Resident, was officially received on the 20th September.

The Government of Ecuador, in imitation of Chili, Bolivia and Peru, had decreed the expulsion of all Spaniards within fifty-six days who should not become naturalized.

The cocoa crop was expected to be good. JANE's Spanish house, at Guayaquil, had failed for a large sum.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 20.

GOV. SWANN AND THE PRESIDENT.

Gov. SWANN, of Maryland, arrived in the city this morning, and had a lengthy interview with the President, It is generally believed that the interview had reference to the condition of affairs now existing in Baltimore regarding the Registry Laws, though Gov. SWANN informs me that he had other matters of importance for Presidential consideration. What transpired is, of course, unknown, but, as Gov. SWANN returned to Baltimore this evening, and as the President takes a special train for that city at 7 o'clock in the morning, it is quite natural to put the two things together, though they may possibly have no connection. The President will return to this city in the evening, and will probably be present at the grand procession and closing public services of the Catholic Plenary Council, which has been in session at Baltimore during the past week.

THE LATE HURRICANE AT THE BAHAMA ISLANDS.

Lieut.-Commander WILLIAM GIBSON, commanding the United States steamer *Tahoma*, reports to the Navy Department, under date of Nassau, New-Providence, the following: "On the 3d and 4th insts., when on a line between the Bermudas and Hatteras, we encountered a revolving storm of hurricane violence, We are not in distress, but the damages sustained are serious. As carefully computed from our observations, the cyclone was moving E. N. E. at the rate of thirteen miles an hour. Its centre when nearest to us was in lat. 33 deg. N., lon. 72 deg. 40 min. 20 sec. West. Bore S. S. E. 40 miles distant. Its whole diameter was above 260 miles. It came upon us suddenly and with little premonition, the barometer registering rather than foretelling the changes of wind and weather. The sea rose so rapidly and grew so dangerously heavy and confused that, being satisfied we were in the left-hand semicircle of the storm, I deemed it safe to abide the issue by heaving the *Tahoma* to on the port tack.

The centre of the hurricane passed over the island of New-Providence on the 1st inst., and the scene of wreck and devastation is marvelous and very sad to see. More than half of Nassau is in ruins. Most of the houses are unroofed; many blown to pieces, and some moved bodily from their foundations into the streets. Churches, warehouses and other buildings of solid stone are shattered as if by a bombardment. The trees are destroyed, leaf and branch, as if by a conflagration. Nearly every vessel and boat is sunk or swept high and dry. On the outer islands the destruction of property and the consequent suffering is said to be dreadful. The important light at the "Hole in the Wall" is not burning. The harbor light here is only a temporary lantern. The lights on the Stirrup Key, on the Great Isaacs, and on the Gun Key, are reported to be uninjured, though the tower of the first-named is crooked. Judging from the dismantled and otherwise distressed vessels that we have seen, both at sea and in this port, the chapter of casualties from this hurricane will not be a brief one. A more complete report, with all the dates and diagrams relating to this hurricane, the meteorological log of Her Brittanic Majesty's steamer *Nimble*, blown ashore in the harbor, and other interesting information I will send by the first opportunity to the Bureau of Navigation.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The internal revenue receipts for the week ending to-day foot up $4,651,808 28. To-day's receipts were $884,428 10. The total amount received from this source during this fiscal year amounts to $117,818,807 52.

NOTES AND CURRENCY.

National Bank-notes issued during the week, $251,245. Amount issued to date, $274,377,304.

The amount of fractional currency received during the week is $511,600. Sent to the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, $200,000, and to the National Banks, $262,600 21.

Fractional currency destroyed during the week, $239,800.

CASH ON HAND.

The following is the report of cash in the Treasury vaults at this date:

Treasury notes	$4,375,000 00
National Bank Notes	286,611 00
Fractional Currency	252,801 00
Gold	350,659 00
Silver	2,560 00
Five cent coin	550 00
Three cent coin	600 00
Cents	350 00
Total	$5,269,131 00

The disbursements for the week on account were as follows:

War Department	$3,004,648 51
Navy Department	1,433,400 99
Interior Department	148,193 80
Total	$4,586,243 36

PARDONED.

The President has ordered the pardon of MICHAEL KILBAIN, who was convicted at the May term, 1866, of the United States Court for the Northern District of Ohio, of passing counterfeit fractional currency, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

MINNESOTA RAILROADS.

The Governor of Minnesota has filed in the General Land Office a map of the located line of route of the Mississippi and Lake Superior Railroad, from St. Paul to Du Luth in that State, for which a grant of land was made by act of Congress, approved May 7, 1864. The Commissioner is taking the necessary steps for the withdrawal of the land granted by the act in conformity to the line of route filed. The Governor has also filed a map of the first division of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, showing the location and construction of sixty miles of the branch line of said road from St. Anthony to a point near St. Cloud in that State.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day signed the commissions of the following named Postmasters heretofore announced: Frederick A. McNeely, Trenton, N. J.; F. C. Moor, Camden, N. J.; Nehemiah Dunn, Salem, N. J.; Joseph B. Oliver, Rahway, N. J.; William Grammer, Kanahwach, West Virginia; Joseph Davis, Albany, N. Y.; William A. Trower, Shelbyville, Ill.; J. J. Thomas, Newport, Ky.

The President has appointed B. E. B. KENNEDY, of Nebraska Territory, Receiver of Public Moneys for the district of lands subject to sale at Omaha, Nebraska Territory, and STEPHEN P. PURDY Register of the Land Office at Detroit, Michigan.

THE THREE MONTHS' EXTRA PAY.

In a case where the widow of a deceased officer applied for the three months' pay proper that would have been accorded to him under the law of March 3, 1865, had he been living at the date of the passage of the act, it has been decided by the proper accounting officer of the Treasury that the right of inheritance did not survive, as the law makes no provision for decent of this extra pay to heirs of an officer in case of his death.

NAVAL.

Paymaster HENRY M. DENNISTON has been detached from the ship *Onward*, and on the reporting of his relief, will be ordered to assume the duties of Naval Storekeeper at Rio de Janeiro.

REMOVAL OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT ARCHIVES

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 20.

Preparations are in progress for the removal, next week, of the archives, &c., of the State Department to the recently erected City Orphan Asylum, on Fourteenth-street, which has been rented for a term of years, until the new State Department building shall be erected on its present site.

A NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.

A large part of the capital has already been subscribed in this city for the establishment of a new steamship line between Washington and New-York. The Company has been chartered by the Legislature of New-York. There is a fine prospect of an early consummation of this plan for cheap and regular transportation of supplies and merchandise to this district.

BALTIMORE.

The Police Commissioners to be Heard by Counsel on Monday—Visit of the Governor to Washington—Meeting of the "Boys in Blue" to Sustain the Commissioners.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 20.

No new developments have yet been made in regard to the Police difficulty.

The Police Commissioners will respond to the charges of official misconduct preferred against them through counsel on Monday.

Gov. SWANN made a visit to Washington to-day. There is much speculation and many rumors are afloat as to the object of his visit. Nothing definite is known in respect to it. Everything as yet concerning it is conjecture.

The "Boys in Blue" hold another meeting tonight to sustain the Police Commissioners.

The directors of the the First National Bank, of which Gov. SWANN is President, have petitioned him to disist from his purposes in regard to the Commissioners.

TEXAS.

Movements of Troops—Protection of the Frontier.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 20.

Gen. SHERIDAN, in a telegram to Gov. THROCKMORTON, of Texas, says that authority has been given to Gen. HEINTZELMAN, commanding the District of Texas, to concentrate the whole cavalry force under his command at such points on the frontier of Texas as may answer best for the purposes of protection. The strength of the twenty-one companies thus concentrated is estimated at 2,000 men. Should this force be inadequate, additional troops will be sent.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Official Returns of the State Election.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 20.

The *Evening Bulletin*, this afternoon, publishes the full official votes for Governor in every county of the State except Pike. In that, it says, we have what is given as the official majority. It then adds: "We have examined and corrected the returns carefully from the tables printed in the various county papers, and believe that the official count at Harrisburgh will not vary 100 from our figures. It places GEARY's majority in the State at 17,706. The total vote reaches nearly 600,000."

VERMONT.

The Third Congressional District—Mr. Baxter Withdraws.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Saturday, Oct. 20.

The Congressional contest in the Third District of Vermont has been amicably settled. Hon. P. BAXTER withdraws his name and nominates Hon. W. C. SMITH, of St. Albans. Mr. SMITH is an able man and a true Republican.

CANADA.

The Fenian Prisoners in Toronto.

TORONTO, Saturday, C. W., Oct. 20.

JAMES J. ROGERS, barrister, of New-York City, has volunteered his services "gratis" to defend such of the prisoners as are Fenian-American citizens.

In doing so, he stipulated that he should receive safe conduct from the Court while here. The application was made by Mr. Justice WILSON, through Mr. THURSTON, the American Consul. After consultation with Hon. Mr. CAMERON, his lordship refused the application, on the ground that the applicant was not entitled to practice in the Canadian Courts.

None of the trials will be proceeded with before Wednesday next, by which time a considerable number of the prisoners will be ready for trial.

When these State trials are taken up they will occupy the attention of the present Judge until all are gone through with, which will probably be three weeks or a month.

TORONTO, Saturday, Oct. 20.

Several more Fenian prisoners were arraigned today, one of whom proved to be a lunatic.

The American Consul intimated to the Court that he had received instructions from Washington to engage counsel for all the prisoners of American citizenship.

The Quebec Fire.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Oct. 20.

Contributions of food and money are coming in for the relief of the sufferers by the terrible fire in this city.

An address appealing to the charity of the province and the world generally, for relief, has been adopted.

The Mayor has been authorized to ask Government aid.

Large numbers of the sufferers are leaving the city to seek other homes.

Arrest of Railroad Conductors.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Oct. 20.

The conductors on the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway were arrested yesterday, and detectives are after another of them, for alleged swindling of the company.

The Ship Ne Plus Ultra.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Oct. 20.

The ship *Ne Plus Ultra*, 130 days out from San Francisco, bound to New-York, was spoken yesterday off the Capes.

Fire in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 20.

A large fire is raging this evening on Carondelet-street, near Poydrass.

Congressional Nomination.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 20.

The Democracy of the Second Congressional District have nominated A. M. IDE, of Taunton, for Congress.

Marine Disaster.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 20.

The steamship *Mississippi*, from New-York, spoke the steamer *Kensington* in lat. 33 deg., 10 min., long. 78 deg., with rudder gone. The latter declined assistance.

Death of J. Warren Newcomb.

From the Hartford Courant, Oct. 17.

The friends in this city of Mr. J. WARREN NEWCOMB were pained to hear last evening of his unexpected death. It occurred very suddenly at his residence in Burlington, N. J., on Wednesday night. He had retired to bed rather early, but not, so far as we have learned, in any condition of illness; and not long after he was discovered to be dead. Mr. NEWCOMB was 35 years of age. He was engaged during most of the time of his residence in Hartford as a reporter on the papers, being employed longest on the *Courant*. He was a man of talent, and was not unknown in the literary world. His wife—a daughter of the late Dr. SUMNER, of this city—survives him, being the youngest of four sisters who are now all widows, and their only brother, GEORGE SUMNER, is a widower.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Abridgment of the Space for Exhibitors.

The Isle of Billiancourt Secured for the Department of Agriculture.

Arrangements for Competitive Exhibitors.

Interesting Report of the Imperial Commission.

The following circular has just been issued by Mr. DERBY, the American Agent for the Paris Exposition of 1867:

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR THE PARIS UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION OF 1867, No. 40 PARK-ROW, TIMES BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Rooms Nos. 8 and 9.

To applicants for space to Exhibit Agricultural Machinery:

CIRCULAR: From information just received from our Commissioner at Paris, I regret to inform you that the space we had expected to occupy with agricultural implements is so much abridged that we shall be obliged to revise our allotments and make material reductions in the number of articles to be sent. This will be done under the direction of a committee of gentlemen, no one of whom is an exhibitor, whose sole aim will be to select the very best article of its kind which is offered.

J. C. DERBY, General Agent for the U. S.

P. S.—The following extracts from Commissioner BECKWITH's recent dispatches, on this subject, will more fully explain the position:

"If each nation were to send forward the irregular mass of its products as they might be offered, the accumulation would exceed all limits of room, and be such as to render comparison impracticable and results fruitless.

The right idea of an international exhibition is this: if you form a national exhibition and take from it *the premium products in every department*, these will be your proper representatives and your proper contributions to an international one. All the rest is surplus as regards the international object, and a mere misapplication of public money to send them forward. The preliminary work and selecting which this requires is precisely the work of committees and sub-committees, and those of England, France, Belgium and other countries are diligently occupied with this. They will only bring forward their *best*, and, indeed, nothing is more obvious than that all duplicates of things equal, and all products of secondary quality or merit, in their kind, will be a useless incumbrance.

I observe among the applications a large number of plows and mowing machines and reaping machines. They cannot all be the *best* even of their kind, nor would it be profitable to submit them all to competition trials. Neither is it likely that the owners of all are prepared to incur the expenses of such trials. If you select from them such as have been tried and are known to be superior, and of which the owners are prepared and will engage to do the needful in putting them through the new trials here, of what use can it be to send the others?

It is true of many inventions of which the merits cannot be seen by looking at them, that if no preparation has been made to display them, it is worse than useless to send them. There are many such in all countries which will not be sent, because no exhibitor can supply the means of taking them all. But even if this were not so, it still remains that *we have no place for them and cannot exhibit them*."

The following is the report of the Imperial Commission in reference to the arrangements made for the exhibition of agricultural implements, &c.:

The Universal Exposition of 1867 has been organized with the view of showing at the same time to the public the products of labor and the methods of producing, in full operation, and in conditions as near as possible to the reality. The work of the agriculturists could not find a suitable place, neither in the Palace nor in the Park of the Champ de Mars; therefore, to meet the necessary requirements, the Imperial Commission has included in its general plan the establishment of an experimental ground, to show the apparatus in motion, as they are ordinarily used in the fields thus inculcating in the public mind useful notions concerning the practical labors of the husbandman. Among the sites that were suggested near Paris, the Commission has selected the Isle of Billiancourt, not far from the Champ de Mars,* which presents, upon an extent of 22 hectares, (more than 44 acres,) a soil of medium consistency, proper for various agricultural experiments.

In order to install on this field, an exhibition of implements and processes of cultivation, in a working condition the surface of the island has been divided into several parts, each part corresponding to the great subdivisions of rural labor. The first division will be appropriated to the work done on the farm by machinery. Under special sheds, the thrashers, straw-cutters, stump-diggers, sifters, &c., will be in operation. To these specimens of farm work, the exhibition of certain industries, relating to it, will also be added. Such for instance, as the raising and fattening of poultry, the manufacture of fecula, sugar, alcohol, butter, cheese, wine, oil, and even the education of bees, and the preparation of wax and honey.

There, in presence of the public, forging, horseshoeing, wood-turning, &c., will be done; also charcoal in course of preparation, pipes for drainage, and different kinds of rustic earthenware. Finally, in the space reserved for farm work, the preparation of fertilizers, the powdering or crushing of coprolithes, (?), the fabrication of superphosphates, the disinfecting of animal matters used as correctives, or manures, will be shown to agriculturists, who are particularly interested in these experiments.

The second division will be devoted to implements for plowing, cultivating and harvesting, worked by steam or horse power. Numerour competitive trials will be made with plows and harvesters. Periodical sowing will be done, thus affording an opportunity for the regular operation of sowers and harrows. Every measure will be taken to represent the appropriate work in the field peculiar to each month, and according to the weather and season of the year. In the third division, specimens of natural as well as artificial prairies will be found, also works of drainage, superficial and subterranean irrigation, with either liquid manure, weak solution of vinegar or fresh water. The comparative use of elevators, dams and other means devised for the distribution of water for agricultural purposes, will form the subject of interesting experiments. In this section of the experimental ground, reapers, threshers, rakes, &c., will be in operation.

The fourth division is appropriated to the cultivation of beets, potatoes and of other plants requiring to be weeded, according to the newest methods and with improved implements.

The fifth division is set aside for the specimens of particular cultivation, as kitchen vegetables, mushrooms, water cresses, beds of roses, currants strawberries, and other fruit or flower-bearing plants, the cultivation of which is an important item in the vicinity of large cities. This division of the experimental ground has been adopted in view of the organization of the two series of agricultural trials, destined to the general instruction of the public, and specially for the benefit of cultivators. The first series is intended for daily experiments, showing to the visitors the principal operations and the various phases of cultivation, according to the products and their seasons. These experiments will be planned in advance between the exhibitors, who will furnish the materials, and the person in charge of that section of the Exposition. A daily programme, made under his supervision, will be published at the Island of Billancourt, and in the Palace of the Champ de Mars.

The object of the second series of experiments is to establish the value of the comparative methods, implements and new machinery relating to agriculture. The competitive trials, destined to show the working of improved machinery, will take place on grounds reserved for that purpose, and regulated as follows:

The first competition will include the mowing of grass and clover by machinery, haymaking, raking and stacking by means of elevators. Owing to the sowing of trefoil and frequent irrigation of the turf, these experiments will be made every week.

The second competition will be devoted to the breaking of ground with plows, and other implements worked by steam. These will constantly be in operation during the whole time of the Exposition. The important problems relating to this mode of cultivation will add a particular attraction to these experiments.

The third competition will show the results obtained by the use of animals in clearing, plowing, harrowing and transporting.

The fourth competition refers to the drilling machines, which will operate in special sections already plowed, harrowed and prepared every fortnight after each gathering.

For the first time, it will be possible to form an accurate and comparative estimate of the degree of perfection in these machines, in observing on the plants themselves the satisfactory results of their adaptation and use. The seed-beds made with drills will afford an opportunity to study the advantages of the horse-hoe, and of other implements employed for the cultivation of young plants.

A fifth competition will have for its object the gathering of cereals, the importance of which cannot fail to be of great interest to all agriculturists. Every one will be able to ascertain at once the advantages resulting from the substitution of mowing machines for manual labor. Full liberty will be granted to exhibitors desiring to erect their own buildings, subject, however, and conformable to the plans adopted by the Imperial Commission. They will equally be able to provide for themselves the necessary teams and raw materials suitable for their machinery. The exhibitors who have no duplicate implements could have their specimens from the Palace, or from the Park of the Champ de Mars, forwarded at certain fixed periods to these experimental grounds. However, to spare useless trouble to the exhibitors, the Imperial Commission has directed the person in charge of the agricultural experiments to place at their disposal, at cost price, not only all kinds of raw materials to be used in the experiments, but also teams of oxen and horses as well as steam-power. The Commission has secured the aid of contractors who will make arrangements with the exhibitors for the erection of suitable sheds.

The exhibitors have the privilege to establish at Billancourt agencies for the sale of the apparatus or implements which have been operating before the public. Furthermore, periodical sales of cattle or or other breeding animals will take place at Billancourt Island, in the presence of a large number of agriculturists attracted to Paris by the Universal Exposition of 1867. In connection with this, the Imperial Commission will endeavor to satisfy all inquiries made by French or foreign agriculturists.

One can easily foresee that this exposition of agricultural labor so near the gates of Paris will bring together a vast number of visitors belonging to every class of society.

The plan of the Imperial Commission, already communicated to various persons, has promoted a spirit of enterprise and suggested a great many projects tending to the comfort of the numerous visitors, such as comfortable shelter, resting-places, refreshments, &c., at prices within the means of everyone. Other projects relate principally to the organization on Billancourt Island, of various nautical experiments, of life-saving apparatus, &c., so disposed that they may be witnessed at the same moment by several thousand spectators.

The Imperial Commission has begun already to grant applications for space to the exhibitors. It is therefore indispensable that the producers desiring to exhibit on the Island of Billancourt, should at once furnish the following information:

1st. The space occupied by each agricultural implement, and the necessary number of animals, or amount of steam power required for its working.

2d. The space occupied by each machine to be installed in the building, the work done per hour, and the motive power required. The exhibitor will also inform the Commission whether he intends to erect his own building; and in that case, to forward the plan.

3d. The necessary ground for every special cultivation, the description, the time and method of preparing the soil, of the planting, cultivating, harvesting, &c., are to be stated in the above. The exhibitors of mills destined to the utilizing of the industries connected with farming, will have to provide the raw materials for themselves.

All the details hereby required must be addressed from this day, to the Councillor of State, General Commissioner at Paris Palace of Industry. Door No. 4.

Members of the Advisory Committee—DUCLOS, President; LE PLAY, (ALBERT) Secretary; BORIE (VICTOR) and PLUCHET, DUCAUVILLE TROUSSEAU.

The subjoined circular explains the project of opening an American restaurant at the Exposition, and affording an opportunity for the display of certain articles which would otherwise be refused room:

The undersigned hereby respectfully represent that they have secured, through Mr. J. C. DERBY, General Agent for the United States, the amount of space set apart in the United States department of the Paris Exposition, for the purpose of an American restaurant and drinking saloon.

The undersigned purpose to make this purely national in character, in the fitting up, in the kind of food and drinks used so far as practicable, and in the preparing and dispensing of the same.

This saloon will be the only one in the whole Exposition representing this country, and will be divided into three departments to wit:

First—Restaurant proper.
Second—Bar with tobacco and cigars.
Third—Soda and mineral waters.

The Imperial Commission have encouraged the idea of putting in use, so far as practicable, those articles offered for exhibition, which, by so doing, will serve to show more fully their excellence and character.

In the fitting up of a saloon of the kind named many articles must be used, the manufacturers of which no doubt would be glad to place on exhibition there and compete for prizes if they had a favorable opportunity for so doing.

Among the articles needed might be named the following: Ranges, cooking utensils, table cutlery, glassware, gas fixtures, paper hangings, water faucets, improved sinks, ice cream freezers, mirrors, &c.

A fine opportunity will also be presented to exhibit in this department, in practicable form, specimens of flour, cornmeal, farina, beans, dried pumpkin, cheese, condensed milk, dry and preserved fruits and meats of all kinds, canned oysters, pickles, domestic wine, bottled cider, cigars and tobacco, and many other articles commonly used in such an establishment, as well as soda-water material and apparatus.

The undersigned undertake to become specially interested in the display of such articles as are confided to their care; and such articles as are used for cooking purposes and in fitting up the saloon will, at the close of the exhibition, be sold for the benefit of the contributors.

One rule adopted by the Imperial Commission is that all articles on exhibition shall be distinctly marked with the contributor's name, place of residence, and price of article. Cards for distribution both in English and French are desirable.

Any one interested in the object named, and who desires to exhibit such articles as we have referred to, is requested to communicate with either of the undersigned.

G. D. DOWS,
No. 525 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.
ALDOLPHUS CLARK,
No. 39 South Eighth-street, Philadelphia, Penn.
A. VAN WINKLE,
No. 38 Clinton-street, Newark, N. J.

* The distance from the Champ de Mars to Billancourt Island can be made in twenty-five minutes, either in private conveyance, by railroad, horse cars, the omnibus of Moulineaux, or directly by the Seine steamboats, which ply at short intervals between the Quai du Parc and the landing-places of the island.

Death of Dr. R. W. Gibbes.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Courier, Oct. 18,

With deep and sincere regret we announce and record the decease of Dr. R. W. GIBBES, one of the worthiest and most esteemed citizens of our sister city of Columbia. He died at his residence in that city on Monday last, at 5 o'clock P. M., of a fever which he had contracted during a visit to Philadelphia a short time since. He was born in this city on the 8th July, 1809, and was the son, by his second marriage, of the late venerable WM. HASELL GIBBES, from Colonial times until a very modern date, Master in Equity for Charleston District, and also a patriot soldier of the Revolution of 1776. Dr. GIBBES received his school education in Charleston, and was an *alumnus* of the South Carolina College, having been of the graduating class of 1827, along with Hon. F. W. PICKENS, I. W. HAYNE, and others, and of his *Alma Mater* he served as a trustee for upward of ten years. He attended a course of medical lectures at Philadelphia, but took his medical degree in the Medical College of the State of South Carolina. He twice wore the honors of the Mayoralty of Columbia, and was at one time Assistant Professor of Chemistry in his own *Alma Mater*, with such reputation that he was tendered the full Professorship, which he declined, preferring to devote himself to his profession. His tastes and habitudes were literary and scientific, and to the medical and scientific journals of the country he largely contributed, and many of his articles were republished in France and Germany. His name is honorably mentioned by HUMBOLDT in his *Kosmos*, and by AUDOBON in his great work on Ornithology. He was known to the Union as a man of science, and was a valued member of numerous literary and scientific societies, at home and abroad. The late Dr. MORTON, among the eminent dead, and AGASSIZ, among the eminent living, highly appreciated his attainments and were his warm friends. The Smithsonian Institute requested his researches as valuable contributions to its scientific treasury, and the President, Prof. HENRY, tendered him the publication of his plates illustrative of paleontology and fossil remains at the cost of the institute. He was the author and compiler of several volumes of the *Documentary History of South Carolina* and the author of several other highly esteemed literary and scientific works. Of the mechanic and business interests of Columbia he was a constant and generous friend, and liberally indorsed for their support. A like liberality to the Press compelled him, to escape heavy loss, to become a newspaper proprietor and editor, much to the disturbance of his literary and scientific pursuits and extensive practice as a physician. For several years the Columbia *South Carolinian* was ably and industriously conducted under his auspices, and it was a model of decorum and propriety. He parted with his interest in that paper some time after the secession of South Carolina from the Union. He was a lover and liberal patron of fine arts, and the poor artist has been cheered by his benevolence in the pathway to fame and eminence, as witness the gifted and lamented DEVEAUX, whose remains repose in the Eternal City. He was one of the severest sufferers by the ruthless burning of Columbia; his fine mansion, with its rich and valuable collection of paintings, fossil remains and geological specimens falling a prey to the flames.

Death of Charles Cook.

Hon. CHARLES COOK expired on Tuesday evening, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Gen. CHEDELL, of Auburn, from a stroke of paralysis, in the 65th year of his age. He had in a good measure recovered from the first attack received about two years ago. He had long occupied a prominent position in this section of the State in financial and political circles. Within a few years past he had retired from the more active duties of life. He had frequently attained important political positions, and for a long time controlled largely the political patronage of Southern Central New-York. Through his instrumentality the flourishing village of Havana has been built up. To him she owes her finest public buildings, her hotels, churches and schools. He was the founder of the People's College, and was the kind patron of benevolent and educational institutions He was unmarried.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE SONG-SPARROW.

From the Atlantic Monthly for November.

Can you hear the sparrow in the lane,
Singing above the graves? she said.
He knows my gladness, he knows my pain,
Though Spring be over and Summer be dead.

His note hath a chime all cannot hear,
And none can love him better than I;
For he sings to me when the land is drear,
And makes it cheerful even to die.

'Tis beautiful on this odorous morn,
When grasses are waving in every wind,
To know my bird is not forlorn,
That Summer to him is also kind;

But sweeter, when grasses no longer stir,
And every lilac-leaf is shed,
To know that my voiceful worshipper
Is singing above my voiceless dead.

SISTER LEUCATHEA.

From the Cornhill Magazine.

After I had received priests' orders, (said the confessor, recounting the story of his life,) I became curate in a small country village. Here I commenced my study of mankind, by making myself closely acquainted with the wants and the ways of my simple congregation. After three years' duty there, I was removed to a cure in a large city. In my new line of life I had of course the opportunity of becoming more extensively conversant with my fellow-creatures; yet not, perhaps, so familiarly, because their hearts were less open to me than those of the more childlike rustics among whom I had hitherto dwelt. Passing from one office to another, I was at last appointed spiritual director to the convent of Ursuline nuns at ——. And here a new and a very painful, if very instructive, field of observation opened itself to me. In my former avocations, I had possessed opportunities of studying the hearts of women, of all ages and positions, from the peasant girl to the lady of rank. But I had as yet no idea of those terrible secrets which familiarity with the strivings and workings of the female soul, under the unnatural compression of the cloister and the vow, was now to disclose to me. I carry about with me the burden of many such disclosures. They must remain buried in my solitary remembrance. My duty to Heaven as a consecrated priest, my duty to my confiding penitents as a man, impose on me equally a rigorous silence. One exception only I am about to make, because, under the strange circumstances of the case, I feel not only permitted, but as I may say invited, by the tacit instigation of her who was concerned in it, to reveal its mysteries.

I had won so thoroughly, and I must add, by honesty and uprightness, the confidence of the lady superior of the convent, that she would undertake nothing without calling me first into counsel.

One day—it was the eve of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin—she sent one of the convent servants to fetch me. She received me, not in her chamber as usual, but in the passage leading to it. There was, she said, a stranger in her room. The portress of the convent, on opening the outer door that morning, had found a strange young woman sitting on the stone bench outside. She had apparently passed the night there. To the questions of the portress, she replied that she wanted to be received into the convent. For what purpose? As a nun, lay sister, maid-servant even. "The portress admitted her to me. She gave me her name and place of birth, and repeated to me the requests she had addressed to the portress. I explained to her the impossibility of complying with them; how our numbers were full, and other rules respecting admission could not be complied with in her case. She fell at my feet, wept bitterly, prayed me in God's name to receive her. She has, she says, no other refuge in the world, and if driven from the convent must only seek the way to the nearest deep water.

"There is something so earnest and determined in her manner," said the abbess, "that I really dare not repulse her as I had intended; and I have sent for you to ask your counsel?"

"Before I can give it," I replied, "I must talk with the maiden myself." The abbess led me to her room.

I found there even more than I had conjectured. The visitor was a young female of extraordinary beauty, and noble figure. Her black eyes gleamed, even proudly, through her tears. Her black hair fell in abundant ringlets around a finely formed bust. Her dress was of the simplest burgher class. At first sight I set her down as a city damsel of more than usual refinement, whom some mischance or other had moved to seek this refuge.

"Is it your serious purpose," I asked her, "to be received into this convent?"

She answered with a steady look and voice, "It is my fixed, unchangeable purpose."

"What brings you to us? Is it poverty, or unhappy love, or an unruly temper, or caprice, or a real desire for the life of a recluse?"

"Only a longing to consecrate my life in solitude to God."

"That is a noble resolution. But can you answer for it that your mind will not alter?"

"That my year of probation must show."

"And have you no refuge in the world but this convent?"

"None in the world."

"Suppose our rules made it impossible for us to receive you?"

"My lot would be a pitiable one."

"What would you do?"

"Throw myself into the first water I could find."

"Then it is despair which brings you to the convent? Such an offering could not be acceptable to God."

"Do not call it despair. But if it were so, the results would show that I can serve God in this state with a happy mind."

"Do you not believe that one may serve God also out of the cloister?"

"Surely. But the world is now nothing to me. I have no ties to it."

"Have you any crime on your soul, on account of which the world has renounced you?"

(With a smile.) "Oh, no. I bring to God a pure conscience."

"Do you know whether your friends would not disapprove of your resolution?"

"I have no friends."

"Or your parents?"

"I have no longer a father. My mother has been dead many years."

"Who are you, and whence come you?"

"I am a poor orphan, from ——. My father was a merchant; he met with mifortunes."

"Your name?"

"What matters a name? Johanna D——."

"You must pardon my next question; are you free from all attachment, lawful or unlawful? Do you bring a virgin sould to the cloister?"

"Heaven knows my heart; I am an honorable maiden."

I was overcome, and yet hardly persuaded. I counselled the abbess to accept Johanna as a lay sister; and the girl thanked me on her knees.

"What do you think?" said the abbess of her, when we were alone. "Of all the females whom I have received into this convent, none has appeared to feel such passionate gratitude toward me."

"I must confess," I said, "that I suspend for the present my judgment on her. I will only say, she seems excited and enthusiastic."

"I am the more glad that I received her," said the good abbess. "She might have executed her threat. Tranquility here will, at all events, calm her mind, and the rest time will show."

And time only confirmed the abbess' satisfaction with her charitable resolution. Johanna, in her low estate of lay sister, became gradually the favorite, and example, of the convent. She was active, dexterous, obedient, persevering—most eager to execute, and, if possible, anticipate every duty imposed upon her. Her accomplishments as a seamstress, and in other feminine work, were the marvel of the community. And the time not devoted to such occupation was spent in earnest prayer. Recreation she could scarcely be persuaded to take. Always amiable and helpful among the sisterhood, it was nevertheless noticed that she made no special friends; all her associates seemed to stand equally high in her favor. This particularly pleased the abbess, as it left no room for that petty partisanship and cabaling which are the curse of convents. I had myself frequent occasions for conversation with her, and I must own that I endeavored, by every little art, to surprise her secret, for such I was convinced she had. But her acuteness enabled her to evade all my endeavors. Her understanding, and even her knowledge, surprised me; and though I held her at first for a little romantic, her quiet, sensible, unobtrusive demeanor, through a period of several months, effaced to a certain extent this impression.

Johanna had been regularly admitted a novice, and I was now directed by the abbess to prepare her for taking the vows at the approaching end of her probation. I had often performed this duty for others, and generally found that it was an easy task. A few commonplace exhortations, easily given and readily received, sufficed to confirm the ordinary class of novices in their vocation. I was not long in perceiving that on Johanna's quick understanding and energetic nature all such trivialities had no effect whatever. And at the same time—now that the hour for which she had to all appearance so much longed was approaching—the cheerfulness which had hitherto distinguished her seemed to subside, and a fitful but increasing melancholy to take possession of her soul. She would pray for half a day together in the chapel, before the picture of Santa Maria del Pianto, so rapt in her enthusiasm that I have stood close beside her without her perceiving me. Her bosom heaved tumultuously; deep, long sighs seemed to force themselves from her heart, as if under the pressure of a heavy burden. When she thus knelt, with folded hands and immovable, before the blessed image, she seemed like one who was expecting to be addressed by a supernatural voice; and then her lips would move, as if in answer to her unseen companion. She grew gradually sadder and more reserved, and her bodily frame seemed to suffer with her soul. The abbess and nuns held her for an incipient saint, and were proud of having such an *estatica* among them, and that in the person of so universal a favorite as Johanna. I, more amply conversant with the dark ways which lead to religious insanity looked on with deep concern and fear.

On one occasion, having communicated to the abbess my apprehensions on account of this strange and strangely interesting girl, I received a message to pay the venerable mother a visit. I repeated what I had urged before. "Your anxiety comes too late," said the abbess, with a smile. "How?" said I, eagerly, "you cannot mean that her reason has already given way?" "By no means," said the abbess, "but she is here and shall speak for herself." She called her in, and Johanna entered. What was my astonishment to see before me, not the melancholy enthusiast whom I had last seen, but the same bright, satisfied, cheerful creature that she had appeared to be during the first months of her sojourn. Her modest smile, her color, her beauty, all had returned to her. She brought with her a basketful of needlework. The abbess could not repress her astonishment at the amount and the perfection of the work thus executed. "It is wonderful indeed," she said. "Take with you this new task to perform; but mind, do not over-exert yourself or injure your eyes." With a graceful reverence and a light step the lovely novice departed.

"I confess," said I to the abbess, "that I cannot tell what to make of her. The longer I observe, the less I understand her. I have learned to know many human beings, but all my experience is wasted here. Such profound melancholy, and then so sudden a return to good humor."

"I can understand it no better than yourself," said the abbess. "I can only wish all my nuns were as good, as obedient and attentive as she is. But she is a mystery. No one from without makes inquiries after her. Shall we ever discover who she really is?"

"If not by accident, I doubt it. I have made every effort in vain to learn anything from herself."

"So have I. But she always abides by her first answer: 'I am of such a name and place; I have no father, and my mother has been long dead.' 'Johanna,' I have answered, 'speak the truth. I am very sure you have more to tell than this.' 'I have said the truth,' she would reply, in tears; 'I am an honest girl.' I cannot make up my mind to torment her further. But that she is something more than she avows I have no doubt."

"Have you watched to find out whether she ever writes letters or receives them?"

"I have. It is impossible she can have written a line. And all letters which arrive pass through my hands!"

"Yet it is still possible inquiry may be made for her. Will you not delay a little longer the period for her taking the veil?"

"I have delayed it already until I have felt myself unjust toward one who longs so intently for the privilege and is so worthy of it."

"At all events, permit me to put her through a further course of preparation."

And I devoted myself most earnestly and most conscientiously to this perplexing task. That I still sought, and even by artifice, to wind myself if possible into her secret I cannot deny, but all my efforts were in vain against her sharpsightedness and her determination. She felt, or assumed, indignation at my tactics. "I am an honorable maiden," she repeated, over and over again, "and you set to work with me as a detective with a runaway criminal, an adventurer, a swindler. How can you expect me to return open-hearted confidence for treatment like this, or to be other than you often see me—sullen and reserved?" Foiled in this direction, I tried her in another. That she was more familiar with the world than was consistent with her story, I had no doubt. Instead of following the confessor's ordinary course of depreciating its attractions, I painted them in the highest colors. I adjured, I implored her not to relinquish society; not to throw away innocent, earthly enjoyment in a delusive longing for imaginary perfection; not to mistake, as so many had done within my knowledge, to the destruction of soul as well as body, disappointment, or pique, or grievous sorrow, for real vocation. All in vain. She listened to my eloquence with a slightly contemptuous smile; she did not doubt my kind intentions in thus warning her against an over hasty-step; she did not deprecate those secular pleasures which I depicted to her; but she had lost everything dear to her in this world, and with that loss all interest in it, and her heart was solely set on a religious life.

Once—and once only—I seemed on the point of penetrating within the guarded boundary.

I had been dwelling on some cases with which I was personally acquainted, where religious insanity had followed a rash taking of the vows. One of these victims belonged to our convent, and was known by name to her. She asked me the cause of her calamity.

"I believe," said I, "that her affections had been fixed, in the world, on some one of whose death she suddenly heard: that on this she became a nun, and afterward, when too late, was apprised that he still lived."

She almost started back, and the color left her face. "That is indeed a pitiable lot," she murmured.

"And what more likely than that the same terrible deceit should occur again; if not precisely in that form, at least in something resembling it?—that the unhappy victim, just when the irrevocable vow had separated her from outer life for ever, should discover that the overmastering regret which had driven her into the snare was unfounded—that the shipwreck, which she had deemed total, was partial only, or was altogether imaginary—that the clouds were about to clear away from her young life, just when she imagined them closing in utter darkness? How would it be with you—oh, Johanna—if you, too, were to make this fatal discovery when to make it could only light within you the never-dying fire of disappointment and impious despair?"

"Then, indeed," she muttered with a broken voice, "I should be of all women most miserable. But it cannot be."

And to all efforts of mine to open any further the door, which I for a moment fancied I had unlocked, she remained utterly impassive. She only repeated her firm resolution to take the veil, and her entreaties that no further delay might be interposed.

"I remain as undecided as before," I said to the abbess. "Either Johanna is almost a saint, or she is the most consummate hypocrite with whom I ever made acquaintance."

"I accept the alternative," said the kind-hearted superior. "Heaven shall judge between me and Johanna. I will not abandon the orphan who has edified me for these many months by her obedience, her virtue, and her piety. She shall have her wish."

The decisive ceremony soon followed, and Johanna went through it with calm resolution and every appearance of deep devotion. All those who had assembled to witness the proceeding were edified as they looked on her; the young were enchanted with her beauty, and matrons wept over her tears of joy and sympathy. If her voice for once faltered, and a convulsive effort of self-restraint passed over her features, at the moment of pronouncing the awful vow, every trace of emotion had disappeared from face and forehead before she lifted her eyes from the ground. Her nun's attire became her infinitely, and she was pronounced by all the handsomest inmate of the convent.

Soon after her admission, however, the melancholy fit returned upon her. But she performed all her new duties with the most zealous alacrity; continued punctually obedient to the abbess, and full of attentions for all her associates; while at the same time she appeared rapt in devotion day and night, and even her hours of ordinary occupation were hours of prayer also, for she sang psalms continually at her work.

After a year thus passed, her cheerfulness seemed gradually to return. The portress of the convent was lately dead; and the exemplary sister Leucathea (such was the religious name bestowed on Johanna by the bishop at her admission) was appointed to the vacant place to the satisfaction of all.

She fulfilled its duties, for a long time, to equally universal admiration. They brought her, comparatively speaking, into much contact with the outer world. Her constant occupation in answering inquiries at the gate, conveying messages, discussing matters of business with strangers, and transacting no small share of the affairs of the convent, seemed to leave her scarcely an opportunity for relapsing into that melancholy to which she had appeared subject. Her fits of sadness were forgotten by the sisterhood, and so was her questionable origin.

One day, however, on advancing to greet her as usual, I was struck with the recurrence of the old expression, which had so much saddened and perplexed me, on her countenance. "She is much altered," said the abbess, in answer to my question; "I fear a fit of her former depression is impending over her. The sisters whose cells are nearest to hers, hear her weep and sob in the night, and talk as if in conversation with some one. She prays more zealously than ever, and spends hours, as formerly, in a kind of rapture at the feet of Santa Maria del Pianto."

Leucathea now entered with a letter for the abbess. I was looking fixedly at her mournful features, when sisters Agatha and Lucia rushed suddenly into the room. "Venerable mother," they began—but suddenly lost the power of speech, as they stared, with open, terrified eyes, at Leucathea.

"What is the matter, you hasty, noisy girls, that you frighten me so?"

Both.—"Oh, God! Leucathea!"

Leucathea.—"What is this?"

Abbess.—"What have you to say against her? Here she is—speak: but one at a time."

"Nothing to say against her: she is our dear, good sister; but when we saw her just now, we were so frightened!"

"You, Agatha, tell me the story."

"I—I—we went, just now, to the altar of Santa Maria del Pianto. There we saw Leucathea kneeling and praying so earnestly."

(I observed Lucathea's countenance strangely disturbed.)

"She sank all at once to the ground. We hastened to her: she was cold, lifeless to all appearance: we thought she had fainted, and hastened to you to get cordials for her; and here, to our terror, we find her standing beside you—her whom we had just left lying, as if dead, at the foot of the altar."

We all looked astonished at her.

"Are you sure," said the Abbess, "that your eyes did not deceive you?"

"We are ready to die in your presence, if we have not seen what we say."

"Did you go into the chapel, Leucathea?"

She (composedly.)—Not a step."

She moved as if to leave us.

"Stay here," said the abbess, "and do not stir from your place. We will go together to the altar. If these girls' story is true, she whom they have seen will be lying there still. She cannot have recovered so soon."

Leucathea trembled and shook: an anguish as of death made large drops of perspiration stand on her brow.

We went into the chapel. A nameless feeling of dread overmastered me. It was true! There was our Leucathea: not in a fainting fit, as described: but kneeling, in a rapture of devotion, before the image. The nuns crossed themselves in silence. At this moment the Leucathea, who was following us, stept in. When she beheld her double self, she uttered a scream of terror, and fell backward. We hastened to her help: there was no sign of life in her: we raised her, to carry her to her bed: when we looked round, the other Leucathea, at the altar had disappeared.

"Heaven help us," said the abbess, "she has seen her *wraith!* it is the token of her death." She was removed to her cell, where she lay, apparently at death's door, many days; and yet during that time several nuns asserted that they had seen her, sometimes in the chapel, sometimes at her accustomed gate; but we sat these revelations down to the credit of fancies excited by the strange scene which we had actually witnessed. Slowly she recovered, and prayed to be admitted to the sacraments. Once more I had to undertake the task of confessing her, but she disclosed nothing but trifling every-day faults, such as no one but a nun would ever think of confessing at all. She denied, as obstinately as ever, the existence of any secret. I gave her absolution and extreme unction, which she received to the edification of all. But after the celebration she grew gradually better, and seemed as if inspired with a new life. She recovered. She was active and helpful as ever; lively, and full of spirit; quick even in her movements, which had not been observed in her before; she became once more the favorite of all, and the weird sight which we had once seen only haunted us like a half-forgotten bad dream.

Such she remained for more than a year. And then (it seems trivial, yet is indispensible for my purposes to chronicle the vacillations of her mental condition,) the melancholy fit returned anew, and grew so on her in the course of another twelvemonth as to seem likely to end in the gloom of fixed despair.

On the morning before the eve of St. Peter and Paul, when I came to the convent to hear the confessions of the nuns who wished to communicate in order to obtain the plenary indulgence accorded for that day, I found the sisterhood in the most frightful confusion. Every one was running against another, the inmates were crossing and blessing themselves, and lamenting, as if the last judgment was at hand. They collected in groups in the corridors, talking vehemently and gesticulating to each other.

I was taken to the Superior. "Only think, reverend father," she said, "how one's judgment may be deceived. Could you have believed that the pious, devout Leucathea—she who though still living was praised as a saint—she whom I set before all the members of the convent as an example of holiness—has after all deluded the whole of us? That she is the greatest and most shameless of hypocrites?

"Inconceivable!"

"So it was to me; and I could scarcely believe my eyes when they brought her to me to-day."

"What is her crime?"

"This morning, when the sacristaness was going through the corridor to the choir, on her way to ring the bell for matins, she found our portress, this saint of a Leucathea, in a lady's secular dress, just about to escape through the gate. She seizes on the fugitive and pulls her back. Leucathea falls on her knees, and prays her for God's sake, not to inform against her; she promises to return at once to her cell and to keep quiet, if only she is not betrayed to the sisterhood. But the sacristaness would not attend to her, and called for help. The other nuns came hurrying in, and dragged Leucathea to me. Conceive my terror and astonishment when the hypocrite was brought before me in complete lay traveling attire, and made her confession to me! She could not deny that she had been out of the convent, but declared that a restless conscience had made her return to it. The nuns heaped reproaches on her, and some of them would have actually ill-treated her had I not rescued her from them by ordering her into a convent prison. I will not and cannot decide on such a matter by myself. I mean to hold a solemn chapter with my nuns, and judgment will be given to the voice of the majority.

"But are the majority always the wisest?"

"Therefore, I pray you, reverend father, not to abandon me, but to give me your best assistance."

I accompanied the abbess to the chapter, impressing on her as earnestly as I could the necessity of acting in such a matter with infinite forethought and consideration. However strong appearances might be on one side, a single circumstance forgotten or misreported, I said, might often suffice to alter the whole character of a transaction.

We went into the chapter-room. The benches were covered with black; on a red carpet stood a table in the same sable attire. On it were placed a crucifix, a death's head, and a bell. Not far off was another table, with a chair and writing materials for the registrar of the tribunal.

The abbess addressed the assembled nuns solemnly and touchingly, praying them to give the accused the full benefit of every doubt and misgiving which might arise in their hearts, but at the same time to remember the awful purpose of justice for which they were met together. And then followed an earnest prayer, in which we all took part. Two lay sisters now brought in Leucathea, and set her before the abbess, on the other side of the black table.

She showed not the slightest confusion. Her eye wandered freely round the scene. No sign of terror, or of anguish disfigured her beautiful countenance. She had on a white linen traveling robe, and a linen scarf, wound turban-fashion round her head.* She stood undisturbed and unabashed, and awaited her doom with a calmness that astonished me, and which could only belong either to the most innocent or the most obdurate of her sex.

"On what account are you here?" asked the abbess.

"To answer such questions as may be put to me."

"What induced you to leave the convent, and to commit perjury before God and Holy Church?"

"What induced me? That I cannot fully explain to you, and the particulars would needs be indifferent to you. I fled from the convent and my vows, because an earlier vow, which I had sworn on the altar of nature and of love, called me away. But my conscience soon awoke, and punished my apostacy so severely, that I came back to you of my own accord."

All at once.—"You came back?"

Sister Lucia.—"Did I not fortunately arrest you just as you were running away? Liar!"

Leucathea, composedly.—"No. When you thought I was escaping, I was in the act of returning. And I should have gone back quietly into my cell, unperceived by you or any one else.

Abbess—"Then you were absent the whole night?"

"Yes."

"How long were you absent?"

"Two years and six months."

They all looked confounded at each other.

"She does not know what she says; she has lost her senses; she is inventing a romance."

"No; I am telling the truth. I repeat that I have lived the last two years and six months outside the convent."

"But where did you pass that time."

"That I may not and will not say."

A Nun.—"You perceive how she lies; she is mad; she imagines she has been absent; the devil—Heaven defend us—has blinded her."

"Permit me to examine her," said I. "You will all allow that during the years she has passed here, she has never, up to this hour, shown the slightest sign of madness. That is not a calamity which comes so suddenly and without prognostics, especially on one so calm, so collected as you now see her. I believe that she was absent last night; her meaning, in adding to her confession this impossible story about the length of her absence, must now be investigated."

Leucathea had looked at me during my address, without altering a feature. "You give yourself much unnecessary trouble, reverend father," she said, "in endeavoring to defend my understanding from the suspicions expressed of it. I repeat, of my own accord, that I have been absent from the convent two years and a half."

"That is to say, by night, remaining there the day?"

"No: day and night, without interruption. I was more than six and forty miles from hence."*

"Six and forty miles!" murmured the bewildered nuns.

"Even so."

I.—"And what was the name of the place?"

"That I will never disclose."

"Oh, you shameless liar!" screamed one of the nuns; "now I will tear off the mask from you before the whole chapter. Can you deny that it was you who yesterday, at vespers, stood by me, and joined with me in the 'confitebor?'"

"Was it not you who intoned the lesson?" cried another.

Leucathea.—"Not I. For two years and a half I have not even thought of vespers, much less sung a psalm."

A Nun.—"Will you make fools of us all before our very faces?"

Another.—"Or could it have been your ghost?"

Leucathea, with a scornful smile.—"Perhaps."

Sacristaness.—"Permit me, venerable mother, to put an end to this shameless imposture with a single word. You all know that we had the tonsure last week. Lister Leucathea, did I not myself cut off your hair?"

Leucathea.—"No."

The Others.—"How dare you deny it? We were all present when she cut your hair."

Sacristaness.—"since she will speak falsehoods, remove the band from her head."

Leucathea tore away the scarf herself, and her long magnificent hair fell in sable masses over her shoulders and back.

"What is this?" they all cried in dismay. "We saw her hair cut with our own eyes; and these locks? This is magic; she is in league with Satan."

Leucathea.—"Examine, if you wish, whether it is false hair."

The examination took place: it was her own!

"This is the jugglery of hell!" they exclaimed with one voice, and their amazement seemed to have reached the utmost point. Just then we were interrupted by the appearance of a body of the police, with its chief at their head. He excused himself with the utmost courtesy for his boldness in intruding on such an assembly; but he was compelled to it, he said, by his duty, and in the interest of the establishment itself. At 10 o'clock last night a carriage had stopped at the door of the convent. The door opened, and a person whom he recognized at once for the pious sister Leucathea, known to him as portress, attired in a white traveling dress hurried out of it: a young gentleman lifted her into the carriage, and the coachman drove away immediately with such swiftness that they had found it impossible to arrest him. The carriage went directly to the city gate, and thence, it was thought, along the road to V——. He had already sent officers in pursuit, and hoped that the fugitives would soon be brought back.

Who can describe the confusion and terror which pervaded the whole assembly? Leucathea alone remained unmoved, without changing place or attitude. "How can this be?" exclaimed the Abbess, in the utmost perplexity. "You declare that your people saw Leucathea taken away?"

"We declare it on our conscience and official duty."

Abbess—"Nevertheless here she stands."

The Chief of the Police looked round, and shrank back in affright. "God forgive me!" he said; "that is the very same person who eloped last night. Her dress, and her appearance, identical. How comes she here, while my officers are in search for her on all the roads!"

I deemed it time to put an end to the bewildering scene. I thanked the Chief of the Police for his attention to the concerns of the convent; and he was dismissed with full powers obtained from the Abbess, to arrest and detain the fugitives wherever they might be found.

When the officers of the police had gone, the abbess said to me:

"What is the object of all this? why try to arrest any one? Is not Leucathea with us?"

"That," said I, "cannot be answered in a moment; but, on reflection, you will perceive that the precaution is not superfluous."

The Abbess (to Leucathea.)—"I adjure thee by the everlasting, all merciful God! say, who art thou?"

Leucathea.—"You know me. Your Lucathea for these years past."

"Speak the truth. All depends on it."

"So I believe, too. But what I have said is the purest truth. I am ready to die for it."

"You, Leucathea, took the vows in this convent?"

"I did."

"Were you not carried off from it last night?"

"No."

"And you declare that you have been absent two years and six months? Yet you lived all that time among us, and no one missed you for a single minute?"

"I suppose so."

"Is it possible you can be 'double?'"

"I know myself only as one person. Whether it is possible that I can also be another living being in this material world, that I cannot tell."

"If you were absent, as you say, then, in order to save your honor, you ought to tell us where. Name the place."

"That I never will."

"Do you not believe that we could force you to it?"

"No! not if you employed torture."

"What fate do you expect?"

"I am in your power, and abide all that awaits me."

"Are you ready to swear, and upon oath to take the holy communion, that you have in truth been absent from this convent two years and six months since your profession."

"I can do so with a safe conscience."

Leucathea was then remanded to her prison, and eight days were given her to reflect, whether she would undergo the fearful ordeal of solemnly swearing to the truth of her incredible tale. Meanwhile repeated announcements were brought us from the police, that Leucathea had been seen, sometimes at one post-station, sometimes at another, in company of a young cavalier; the description was so minute that it was impossible not to recognize the person described as the same with her who was actually confined in our convent prison; but the authorities were always at fault—always just to late to catch the fugitive.

The captive endured her imprisonment with all the patience, and with all those outward signs of piety, with which her former life had made us familiar. The day for the awful ceremony arrived at last. I did my utmost to render it as impressive as possible—to awaken the terrors of conscience, and bend the obstinate resolution of the sinner. With the chalice in one hand, and a crucifix in the other, Leucathea repeated, with unfaltering lips and unchanged demeanor, the long and circumstantial form of oath which I repeated to her, comprising the details of which she had asserted the truth. Thereupon she received, devoutly, the blessed sacrament; and I could perceive tears streaming from the eyes of many of the nuns as she did so. I addressed the chapter in a few words, in which I endeavored to give the event a color—I will not say of the mysterious, for deeply mysterious it was in truth to me—but of the supernatural; and advised that no further inquiry should be made, the accused having been admitted to pledge herself by the most solemn of all declarations to the truth of her tale. The chapter absolved her from all punishment. True, Leucathea had confessed a breach of her vow and a long absence from the convent, and had brought ocular proof in support of her confession. But then, all the time, Leucathea had been in her place within its walls, and fulfilling assiduously all her duties. The whole event was suppressed, and no one spoke more of it. At the end of the ceremony, Leucathea requested the abbess to relieve her of the charge of portress; and implored that she might be spared further intrusion for the last few days of her life. She had vowed to God, she said, not to speak another word among her sisters after that day; and God had, in reply, revealed to her the day of her death, which would be on the feast of the patroness of the order—Saint Ursula, the 31st of October. Amid the awe-struck silence of the assembly, she gave back the keys of her office to the abbess, and retired to her cell.

From that time forth she kept absolute silence. She prayed in silence. I saw her several times; she moved about like a living corpse. Early in October she became confined to her bed. On the thirtieth—the eve of Saint Ursula—she sent for me. "You," she said, "have ever been considerate and tender toward me. Your behaviour deserves my confidence. The mask now falls, and a fearful eternity opens upon me. I here impart to you the true history of my life. Think of me what and how you please. Communicate the contents of this paper to others, or whelm them in the dust of oblivion, it is all the same to me. Only promise me not to open the packet which I give you, until I am buried." I promised. I performed for her the last offices of the church for the sinner. On the following morning—the day which she had predicted—she was found dead in her bed. On the third day she was buried. Not until then did I open the packet.

"You were in the right, reverend father," so her manuscript began, "when you once told the abbess that I was more than I appeared to be. When you read this, and the cold earth has covered me, you will know that I was the Princess Pauline,—daughter of the Duke of ——."

The narrative then proceeded to recount in detail the particulars of the early life of the unfortunate writer. It was evident that, on the brink of the grave, she dwelt on these recollections, and dallied with them, with the voluptuous and regretful melancholy of one who still clings fast to the world, even while the inexorable voice which summons her away from it is sounding in her ears. But I must abridge this portion of her story, in order to come more quickly to that which connects itself with my own observation and experience.

Princess Pauline was destined by her father, in virtue of family engagements, to marry an ally of his house, the Prince of T——. He was a young and accomplished cavalier, who by his personal advantages alone might well have gained the heart of a maiden; but hers was given inevitably, before she had attained her sixteenth birthday, to a young nobleman whom she chose only to designate by a fictitious name, as the Marquis Montano. The tale which followed was the usual one of youthful passion and paternal opposition. After violent scenes with her father, who threatened her with his irreconcilable hatred unless she consented to become the bride of him for whom he had destined her, she escaped from the duke's palace in company with her lover. They found a priest who blessed their union in secret. They fled together: she in the dress of an ordinary citizen's daughter, he disguised as one of his own servants, in order to avoid detection. This they succeeded in doing; but as they approached the end of their day's journey, driving through a wood to reach a small secluded town where they intended to rest, they were attacked by robbers. The princess, in the terror of the moment, sprang out of the carriage, and managed to conceal herself in the wood. She remained hidden there all night. In the morning she found her way back to the scene of the outrage. The ground was covered with blood. A horrible presentiment seized her. She made her way to a neighboring inn and there learned from the host that a young man had been killed in the attack on the carriage; the description only too exactly suited her husband Montano. She visited the spot pointed out as his grave; for three days and nights she wept over the earth which concealed his beloved remains. Then the painful thought of suicide assailed her; but it yielded to that of devoting the remainder of her life to prayer and sorrow, in any convent which she might find hospitable enough to receive her. All thought of return to her father's court was cut off, not only by the feeling excited by the fresh memory of her beloved one, but by the fear of meeting that parent's bitter hatred—mother she had none left to receive and forgive her.

"I had no money left after paying the landlord. I had no resource but to sit all night on the stone bench at the gate of your convent, determined if I were not received there, to throw myself into the nearest river. To your intercession I owe it, reverend father, that this crime at least was spared me. You saved me from despair. You will bear witness how earnestly I strove to show my gratitude. You will bear witness, deem otherwise of your unhappy friend how you may, that I did no dishonor to the humble office into which you caused the superior to receive me, that I performed my duties punctually, that I passed with unblemished character through my period of probation.

My grief for my beloved one, to which I utterly abandoned myself, was the reason which made me keep apart from all the sisterhood. I prayed day and night for his soul. I cannot deny it, I prayed also fervently, unceasingly, for my own death, that I might thus become united with my Montano once more. What effect this misery had at times on my outward demeanor, you know. But as the mere effect of time abated the sting of my grief, I became, at least, to appearance, more cheerful and resigned. Such I remained, until one day reading through some accident—rare enough in these walls—a portion of a newspaper, I learnt from it that, in consequence of his vexation at the elopement of his daughter, the Princess Pauline, with the Marquis Montano, the Duke of —— had undergone a stroke of apoplexy, and died on the spot. As he had only three daughters, and his duchy was a male fief of the crown, the king had invested the Count of —— with it. Murderess of my father! The thought breathed desperation into my soul. Hence a vehement relapse into my former melancholy. Confidence in the mercy of Heaven, continued prayer,—then, Heaven knows, most ardent, most sincere,—were the means which rescued me once more from this state of depression. When, indeed, I thought on those vows which I had obtained, by my own solicitations, permission to take, I felt as one who is condemned by his own sentence to internal imprisonment. But what could the world outside be to me except a prison—deprived of my love, abandoned by all, the cause, by my own willfulness, of the death of a father?

When you pressed me so close with your questions before my profession, I had hard work to do battle with my tongue. More than once I was on the point of avowing all. But I conquered; and in order to avoid all further occasion of weakness, I myself urged on the day of my taking the habit with that importunity which you remember. I need scarcely say that all these rebellious thoughts, all this bitter impatience with my destiny, recurred with redoubled force as soon as the irrevocable step was taken. Yet I conquered, as you know, once more,—thanks, again, to earnest strivings with the tempter. You know how I became the favorite of the abbess, and how she intrusted to me the key of the convent—the fatal key which opened the door to my ruin and eternal perdition.

Heaven is my witness, I endeavored to do my duties honestly. I found in the variety of occupation and converse which my office procured me, an innocent means of retaining and increasing my precarious cheerfulness. One day I was standing at the gate; I expected to see you. A young man passed by. We recognized each other at the first glance. Montano! Pauline!"

I must here again reduce to a mere abstract the communication of the deceased Leucathea. She dwelt only too complacently, and with all the particularity of a memory concentrated within itself by long and violent repression of the feelings, on the one bright event which chequered the darkness of her unhappy history. The meeting between Montano and herself, at the gate of the convent, was simply accidental. The belief in his death at the hands of the robbers was a mistaken one. He had, as has been already said, put on the livery of one of his own servants by way of disguise. His coachman, a young man of similar stature with himself, and clad in the same uniform, was killed by the shots of the assailants; while he was himself wounded only, taken up senseless, and carried to the house of a charitable neighbor. It is easy, therefore, to understand how the mistake arose which deceived the unfortunate Pauline. Montano, on the other hand, spent in vain his time and labor in endeavoring to acquire intelligence of his lost bride. After she had been traced to the inn, where she had last lodged before going to the convent, no clue could be found to her whereabouts. Slowly, and in despair, he relinquished the search. He wandered, without aim or purpose, over many regions; and attracted back at last to the neighborhood of the spot where he and his love had been parted, Fate led him to her arms again.

What was now to be done? Although the union between them was sacred in their eyes, and as they deemed in those of Heaven; yet the absence of parents' consent and of other legal formalities would have rendered it impossible for him to set up his claim against the claim of the Church; independently of the heavy punishment to which Pauline, as Leucathea, had exposed herself by her fraudulent misrepresentation to the convent authorities. Irresolute, and uncertain of their future destiny, they lived for a time only in the present, under the enchantment of a passion consecrated by the purest mutual devotion. They met in secret, availing themselves of the facilities which Pauline's control of the keys of the convent placed at their disposal. For many months, lost to the sense of danger, as well as of duty, Pauline abandoned herself to the enjoyment of her lover's society. The consequences of their reunion now threatened to become evident, and the prospect filled them with terror. They dared not expose their secret to the world; but Pauline's temporary removal, at least, from the convent, became absolutely necessary.

In this extremity a strange resource suggested itself. Pauline had a twin sister, the Princess Eugenia; allied to her by one of those almost preternatural resemblances which defy, at times, even the perspicacity of the nearest relatives. Foiled by Pauline's obstinate refusal to follow his wishes, her father, shortly before his death, had endeavared to set up again his favorite project of a union between his family and that of the Prince of T——, by substituting Eugenia as the latter's bride for her sister. The Prince, as has been said, was deserving of a maiden's love; and Eugenia was brought with little difficulty to accede to the project. They were affianced. But then came the death of the Duke, the transfer of his fief to a distant male connection, the disruption for the time of the ties which bound his family together. The Prince of T——, meantime, deeply involved in the political complications of the period, found it necessary to postpone his nuptial projects. He departed, to lead for some years a wandering life of political missions and public business. Eugenia was living by herself, at a distant country-house of the family, forty-six miles from the town in which the Ursuline Convent was situated.

Pauline relied on the tenderness and self-devotion of her sister, and she was not deceived. The plan arranged between them, in writing and through the intervention of Montano, was this: Montano was to bring Eugenia to the convent. By the help of the portress' power of admission, Pauline was to introduce Eugenia to her own cell. They were to remain a short time together—concealment for this purpose, although hazardous, seemed possible to one so well acquainted with the hiding-places of the convent as Pauline, and with the extreme regularity of its observances—until Eugenia had learnt the ways of the place, and could perform the part of Pauline without danger of detection. Then Pauline was to put on the worldly dress of her sister and remove to Eugenia's country-house, until the necessity for her absence was past; after which she was to return to the convent, resume her duties there until at least some change of plan could be suggested, and liberate her sister.

The first of the scheme was successfully performed as it had been arranged. Pauline provided her sister with a nun's dress, and for some days they remained together in the convent. Although they used every art to avoid detection, yet on one occasion their wit failed them; and in this manner the strange apparition of Sister Leucathea, kneeling before the altar of Maria del Pianto, at the very time that she was in attendance on the abbess in her room, was easily accounted for. Frightened at this narrow escape from detection, Pauline judged it best to affect a dangerous illness. For a few days longer Eugenia remained concealed about the convent, but dared not keep in her sister's cell; and this is the reason why she was occasionally seen in the corridor, chapel and elsewhere. At last they seized a favorable opportunity to effect the exchange. Eugenia remained in Pauline's bed; Pauline, in her sister's attire, hastened with her Montano to the distant residence of Eugenia. It had been resolved, for further security, that not even the Prince of T—— himself should be admitted to the secret, and that his letters to his betrothed should, during the interval, be opened and answered by Pauline. When her time approached, she and her husband removed to a neighboring town; here she was brought to bed of a boy, and from thence she divided her time between acting Eugenia and at the country-house and enjoying the society of her child and her husband in the retired spot which she had chosen for her confinement.

The remainder of the unfortunate nun's avowals shall be given in her own words:

"And now it would have been my duty to release my noble and devoted sister—her who had sacrificed freedom and happiness for me; who had intrusted to me the secrets of her love, had voluntarily submitted, for my sake, to the yoke of the convent, and saved me thereby from shame and destruction—out of the voluntay imprisonment which she was suffering for my sake. Alas! alas! I was too happy. The feeling of my freedom intoxicated me. Enjoying life as exquisitely as I did, at the side of my beloved and of our child, I could not resist the infatuation which made me linger on, day by day, in that precarious paradise which her self-abandonment had created for me. I was continually making resolutions to perform the necessary sacrifice. As continually my cowardice gave way at the last moment. A year had passed; it was the period beyond which I had bound myself fixedly, in my own mind, not to delay—the next year followed it; a third glided on, and duty, gratitude, sisterly affection—all were forgotten. But I was awakened, most justly awakened, out of my dream of unrighteous pleasure by a single crushing blow.

A fearful epidemic visited the district in which we resided. My child—my beloved one—the object, above all others, for the sake of which I had committed this grevious sin toward Heaven and my sister, was one of its first victims. Its father, who would not leave its bedside during its rapid illness, was next attacked, and expired in a few days in my wretched arms. I, the guilty one, saw them both perish, and remained untouched and unharmed. Such easy retribution as this would have been was not meant for me.

I was again alone in the world; I was standing bewildered beside the fresh graves of my two darlings, when a new and strange announcement recalled me to my senses. The Prince de T—— had come in search, not of me, but of his Eugenia. Reports had reached him that his betrothed was faithless: that she had yielded herself to another; reports, no doubt, arising from my sojourn in her former neighborhood, together with my deceased Montano. The error was, of course, easily removed, and my marvelous confession made. But, as soon as he had heard it, he would not admit of a day's delay without my hurrying to the rescue of his unforgotten Eugenia.

I was ready enough to execute his wishes. But even in my utter desolation I could not bear the thought of returning to convent life. The coldness and oppression of that living tomb, from which my Montano had taken me away in vain, weighed with a fearful load on my imagination. To pass the brief time now left me—brief, indeed, as I hoped—anywhere *in* the world—anywhere, however secluded, in the free air and light of Heaven—this was all, I fancied, which was now left me to desire.

Accordingly, it was arranged between us that after Eugenia had been safely removed, he would carry me off also. I should say that, following a precaution which I had exercised during Montano's visits, I had in my possession a second key of the outer gate. We traveled together to our destination. We stopped at an obscure inn in this town. In the evening I went to the convent gate. I found poor Eugenia still punctually performing my office; she had made no sign, though illness and despondency had only lately brought her to a very low condition; and no one had ever imagined a difference between her and me. I prepared her for the visit of her lover, and gave her a key and a white linen traveling-dress. At ten that night the prince went with the carriage to the convent gate, where she was ready to join him. I remained, by his direction, at the inn, where he promised that they would call for me. I was dressed in a similar costume to that with which I had provided my sister. I waited till two in the morning had struck; but they returned not. Had they succeeded? I did not then know, although the police have since informed us of it. Were they prevented from revisiting the inn by some unforeseen accident? or did they abandon me in well-deserved retribution for my grievous treachery? I cannot tell, and shall never learn. Enough, that in my despair for myself, and terror for Eugenia, I returned once more to the convent. The rest you know. I should have slipped quietly into my cell, should have resumed my nun's habit, and all that has passed would have had existence for me alone, and for me only as a dream when one awakeneth, had it not been for the sacristaness's discovery. Now you have all my confidence. Deal with it, and with my memory, as you will. One circumstance only I have to explain—my exact prediction of my death. It scarcely needs such explanation. The resolute to whom life no longer offers any prospect, save that of speedy release from it, can fix, and anticipate, their own destiny."

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*I infer from this costume, that the date of the occurrence described was about sixty or seventy years ago.

*German miles—equal to two hundred English.

FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

Garibaldi's Return to Caprera—His Military Career—The Traits of Character that Make Him Great.

From the London Times, Oct. 3.

GARIBALDI has gone back to Caprera. His friends had announced his intention to settle for some time at Florence, to await the reopening of Parliament and attend the discussion of the Treaty of Peace. But GARIBALDI's character is too simple for the knowing ones of the earth. His most fanatic admirers are those who understand him least. He is hardly one of those great men by catching at whose skirts little men can rise. The campaign in the Tyrol is at an end, and GARIBALDI is well aware that it is not by mere words in the Chamber that he could accomplish what the fortune of war compelled him to leave unachieved in the field. *Garibaldi goes back to Caprera a much greater man than he left it three months ago.* Not that the unlucky campaign in the Tyrol will have added much to his military reputation. Probably, on the contrary, it may be said that this his latest exploit has to a great extent dispelled the prestige as to his military abilities, even as a guerrilla chief. But GARIBALDI is just the man who can *best afford to stand on his own merit, and repudiate the mere tinsel of a hero of romance.* With the exception of the French under OUDINOT, in 1848, and of the Croats under URBAN, in 1859, GARIBALDI has during his long career in both hemispheres hardly ever found himself in presence of an enemy worthy of his sword. On his first real trial of strength with the stout Kaiserjagers in the narrow passes of the Trent territory a proper value was set, not on GARIBALDI himself, who showed himself superior to what he had ever been, but upon Garibaldinism. At the head of a small band of friends and companions, into whose bosoms he could breathe his own brave spirit, GARIBALDI could, no doubt, always work wonders, for he has *coup d'œil* and decision, and draws his inspirations on the spur of the moment with that rapidity of action and readiness of resources which were attributed to his townsman, MASSENA. But, as to his strategy, it only consists of going foremost, without ever looking back to see who follows. His campaign of Calabria in 1860 he began by marching on foot; he followed it up by riding on horseback; then he hastened his speed by taking post-horses; and wound up by a last stage into Naples by rail. His volunteer bands trudged after him as they could, in a long straggling line, all the way from Reggio to Naples, marching side by side with the disarmed and disheartened remnants of the Bourbon army, whom the fortunate leader had overcome by his mere presence wherever he passed. At San Giovanni, a few hours from Reggio, GARIBALDI had still a few hundred men, with whom he bade 12,000 Neapolitans lay down their arms, and was obeyed; but at Soveria, a few days' march further, his army had dwindled to his mere Staff, a body of about fifty indifferently mounted officers, at whose head he dictated his own terms of surrender to 15,000 of the same enemies. Successes of this nature could not attend the hero on the new battle-field that was assigned to him this Summer in the gorges of the Tridentine Alps. GARIBALDI, wounded, out of health, depressed in spirits, was still himself. The volunteers under his immediate orders behaved, we may say, creditably. But the ground was not favorable to such prodigies as those that were performed at Calatafimi and Melazzo. It was only by lavishing torrents of blood that 40,000 Garibaldians forced their way to Lardaro, advancing seven miles in as many weeks.

But it is not as a great conqueror that GARIBALDI claims our admiration. It is not by the gifts of the mind, but by the mere instincts of the heart, that he commands our sympathy. What wins the world over to him is the beauty, the harmony, the completeness of his character. It is not too much to say that GARIBALDI possesses all the qualities which are fabulously attributed to the lion. His courage and magnanimity count as nothing by the side of that single-mindedness so manifest in all his words and deeds. We are surprised to find in this age of ours so true a type of some of those personages of antiquity, sublime in their simplicity, the picture of whose virtues so captivates our youth, but as to whose reality so much doubt besets our minds in mature age. It is not merely self-denial that charms us in GARIBALDI; it is his perfect absence of self-consciousness. Thoroughly disinterested men, indifferent to honors and emoluments, and deeming their country's gratitude a sufficient reward for their services, are, it may be truly said, anything but rare in GARIBALDI's country. The cases of men who, after a long management of public affairs, retire from power poorer than they were before, have been of late sufficiently common in Italy; but GARIBALDI is not aware of any self-sacrifice. He shrinks from shouts and plaudits; he abhors adulation and servility. All he claims for himself is independence. As a sailor or as a mechanic and tradesman in his roving youth, or as a gardener and husbandman in the present leisure of his rocky farm at Caprera, all he ever struggled for, all he aspires to, is to be his own master. At a King's Court, at the head of an army, in a peasant's hut, in a noblemon's house, *he has always found his defensive armor in that easy simplicity which the world can neither understand nor overcome.* GARIBALDI, as people have found out, *is too true a lion to be lionized.*

It is not easy to decide whether he may account an advantage that power of fascination which he exercises upon all who approach him. Faith and charity fill up so vast a space in his heart as to leave hardly any room for hatred or mistrust. Error of judgment has been with him invariably the result of excess of confidence. His own instincts are sound, and his perceptions true and clear; no one is more amenable to reason; no one readier to retrace any step into which false advice may have led him. Perfect freedom from self-conceit, a child's confidence, a girl's modesty, are qualities which may easily lead a man into error, but which will also prevent him from persevering in it. Even the fatal slip of Aspromonte was redeemed on his part by an agony of regret which would have expiated a far more heinous and deliberate offence. GARIBALDI's deeds, rather than his words, bear witness for him. Only a few days ago a few officious friends waited on him with a solemn air and long faces to condole him on the anniversary of Aspromonte. "Aspromonte! to-day!" said the modern Camillus, "*In fede mia, me n'era dimenticato.*" A sublime word, which no effort of the most consummate affectation could have suggested. And before the war the only favor he asked from Government was to share his command of the volunteers with that Col. PALLAVICINI who took him prisoner and lamed him for life on the top of the ill-fated Calabrian mountains.

GARIBALDI goes back to Caprera a wiser and a better man for the check his fortune as a warrior met for the first time before Trent. The last order of the day to his volunteers is an exhortation to that disinterestedness of which he has given such constant example. "The volunteers have done their duty," he proclaims; "such consciousness is the only reward to which their patriotic hearts can aspire." And to some of those fanatics who crowded around him with shouts of "Death to the Priests!" he turned with a rebuke almost literally taken from the words of the virtuous PARINI, "Nay, nay, my friend! Long life to Italy, but death to no one!" However black the priests at Rome and their friends all over the world may paint GARIBALDI, because he warns Italian women against the snares of the Confessional, it is quite certain that there is hardly such another Christian hero as he is in the world; none so chivalrous, none so fully entitled to the boast *sans peur et sans reproche.* There may have been wildness and waywardness in his political notions of early life. The school of young Italy in which he was trained may have filled his youthful mind with Eutopias which his easy benevolence indisposed him to give up in later days. He may have been unpractical and uncompromising, sanguine and impulsive; but the uprightness of his aims and the very consistency of his principles never degenerated into blind obstinacy or narrow bigotry. *He never made an enemy, never turned his back upon a friend, but followed freely his own course, and reserved his absolute freedom of action.* GARIBALDI has gone back to Caperia, possibly never again to leave his island retreat. The Italian cause may have no further occasion for his services; the adventurous errand on which he was sent into the world may have been fulfilled, but the influence of his character will, it is hoped, long work for good among his countrymen, and the very fact that the soil of Italy can still give life to such a man will be the most convincing answer to those who may still feel inclined to entertain little hope of the mass of the Italian people.

Count Bismarck—His Indomitable Energy of Character.

Vienna (Sept. 27) Correspondence of the London Daily News.

The mention of Count BISMARCK reminds me of an account given me of him by an acquaintance just returned from Berlin, and who conversed long and freely with him. Though not strictly coming under the head of "Vienna Corrrespondence," what was told me is. I think, of sufficient interest to be inserted here:

"I never yet," said my informant, who, however, has had opportunities of meeting men of great energy and ability, "I never yet saw any one who so impressed me with an idea of power. Count BISMARCK believes in himself, and fully so. He believes he is called on to do a certain work, and that he is quite able to accomplish it. His power of endurance is very great. He often sits up night after night working hard. During the campaign he never slept more than three hours out of the 24. This is less than NAPOLEON I., under similar circumstances, who took four hour's sleep. But you see the effect this constantly continued work has had upon him. His face is seemed all over, he has quite dark lines under the eyes, and the eyes themselves are bloodshot. He looks like a man who is quite knocked up by being overworked. And yet he is gay, and jovial, and pleasant, and cheery. When I came in he shook hands, and at once offered me a cigar. I told him I did not smoke. 'Oh, nonsense,' he said, 'I am sure you do. Why, everybody smokes; the whole world smokes.' What surprised me most was his thorough openness in conversation. Without the least reserve he spoke of his intentions, of the future of Prussia and of Germany. For one hour and a half he thus went on speaking. His resolve is indomitable, but he also feels certain of going through with the work before him. The King is, of course, a mere tool in his hands, but it shows his great skill and dexterity in turning such an instrument to serve his purpose."

I have mentioned that BISMARCK was reported to have said that he had had the greatest possible trouble to get the King along, and that when the gap was to be crossed which separated peace from war he could not get him over. Once over, however, there was no holding him, and he fairly ran away:

"He said the very same thing to me," said my acquaintance. "His words were, 'he took the bit between his teeth,' (a literal rendering of the French expression.) As I said before, it was the thorough openness of the man that so greatly surprised me. And there was no acting a part; it was no assumed ingenuousness; that you saw and felt at once. There is no stiffness in his manner, nothing ceremonious. He is quite natural, and there is nothing of the air or manner you expect to find in a minister. He is all day long overwhelmed with business, with giving audiences, &c. I went to him in the Chamber, and sent in my card. He came out to me, and said he could not then stay, as he was just going to make a speech, but if I would come later in the evening to his house he should be happy to see me. When I went a gentleman came into the anti-chamber to say the minister begged me to wait a little; he was busy, but would soon see me. Even then, at that late hour, he was giving audiences. When all were gone, he came and led me into his room.

I asked about his personal appearance:

"He is tall—more than six feet—and well and strongly built. He is a fine handsome figure, broad-chested, and gives you the idea of his possessing vigorous health. And he must have a good constitution to work as he does. He has a fine towering head, broad in front, broad too behind. The photographs of him are not like, they do not give you a notion of the man. I do not think him liberal in the sense that you and I are liberal. There is no doubt that what he thinks best he will enforce, but what he does is, he believes, for the good and glory of Prussia.

The King of Prussia.

From the Fortnightly Review.

The most fortunate man in Europe is probably at this moment the King of Prus ia. This Monarch, who is close upon 70, has neither been fortunate in youth nor in manhood. He was brought up with excessive strictness and pedantry, and had to listen from his childhood upward to the reproach that his elder brother, the late FREDERICK WILLIAM IV., surpassed him in every kind of talent. He threw himself with more industry than ability into military studies, commanded for 30 years at numberless parades, unceasingly busied himself with military details, often plagued both himself and his soldiers with very unnecessary matters, and knew so much about every regimental button of the whole of the Prussian army that he at last thought himself a great General, and yearned after the moment in which he would be able to measure his strength and that of his army with some enemy, which he would have preferred to be France. He had taken part in the War of Independence against NAPOLEON, but only in his

South, when he occupied a subordinate position which gave him no scope for the development of his military talents. He therefore wished for a great war, but long wished for it in vain. Instead of a war, the Revolution of 1848 broke out. He could now only employ the military qualities which he had hoped to use against a foreign enemy against the revolutionists who fought at the barricades in Berlin; but whether he was seized with a sudden fit of tardiness, or was obliged to follow the orders of his Royal brother, he allowed the people who attacked the palace to enter it, instead of defending it to the utmost, while he fled to London in order to avoid the unpopularity which was attached to his name. In fighting the Revolutionists of Baden he also won no laurels. The Revolutionary army which had collected round the remnants of the Frankfort Parliament was, it is true, at length dispersed, but the Prussians, whose numbers were ten times those of the enemy, suffered reverses in this unequal contest which they never would have been exposed to under more skillful leadership, and the Prussian military tribunals acted with such severity against the vanquished under the presidency of the Prince that the latter is to this day cordially detested in the whole of Southern Germany, and especially in Baden. At Court in Berlin his position was also anything but a pleasant one. He had for years been on terms of merely formal courtesy with his brother, whose character was the very opposite of his own, and his position became utterly intolerable, in consequence of the coldness which existed between his wife and the Queen. He came more and more seldom to Berlin, where the Kreuz Zeitung Party intrigued against him at Court unceasingly, and often in the coarsest way. The heir presumptive thus lived in a sort of exile, and the childless King, although he had long been sickly, would not die. At length he was attacked by disease of the brain, which made it necessary to establish a Regency, and from that time forward the life of the Prince, now King WILLIAM I., became a brighter one; for, thanks to the evil reputation which attached to his former opponents, the Kreuz Zeitung men, in the whole country, he at length attained a certain popularity, and entered on the duties of the regency accompanied by the best wishes of the people. King WILLIAM is a man who cannot very well do without popularity; the first days of the regency were, therefore, perhaps the happiest he had known since he was a boy. Unfortunately his happiness was not of long duration. He could not agree with the Liberal Party and the weak-minded Ministers with which it had provided him, and by degrees he fell into the power of those very Kreuz Zeitung men who had embittered his life when he was Crown Prince, and who at length pressed upon him Herr VON BISMARCK as Premier. It cost him a hard struggle before he could decide on such an appointment, and it gave him great pain to perceive that, though he desired nothing more than to be honored as the father of his people, he was no longer cheered by the Berliners in the streets; but he was still impressed with the firm conviction that all he had done was for the good of his country. Fortunate old man! that which he had aspired to for half a century has been given him toward the decline of his life; first, a little war against Denmark, and, a short time after, a great, unprecedentedly glorious and brilliant war against Austria, the formidable neighbor of Prussia in Germany. He has hailed his son and the Princes of his house as victors on the battle-field of Koniggratz, where he himself nominally held the chief command; he has made Prussia the master of Germany and the powerful neighbor of France; he has (as he may himself honestly believe) been selected by God as the special instrument of his providence; he has proved to his people that he understands more about military matters than the Liberal deputies in the Chamber, who wished to baulk his plan for the organization of his army; and he has finally entered his capital in triumph at the head of his victorious troops, in the midst of the enthusiastic rejoicings of the whole population, which is generally not over-disposed to make any very strong demonstrations of feeling. These are in truth moments of great happiness, such as few monarchs have enjoyed at so advanced an age.

Reception of the Princess Dagmar in Russia.

A letter from St. Petersburgh of the 20th of September gives the subjoined account of the arrival of the Princess DAGMAR of Denmark, and her reception by the royal family of Russia:

"The Emperor, accompanied by the heir apparent and the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, went out from Cronstadt that night, and met the *Slesvig* and the convoying squadron at about 2 in the morning. The Empress, it had been announced in the programme, was to have received the Princess at the pier at Peterhoff, but the weather was so superb that Her Majesty altered that part of the plan, and proceeded to Cronstadt in her yacht. At about 10:30 o'clock the booming of guns told us that the Russo-Danish squadron had cast anchor in Cronstadt roads, and an hour and a half later a salvo of artillery, fired in the grounds of Peterhoff, announced the arrival of the *Alexandrie* with the Imperial party. The pier of Peterhoff was tastefully decorated with flags, among which, it is needless to say, the cross of the Donnebrog was conspicuous, and the cheering was both hearty and enthusiastic. Ladies were there in immense numbers to manifest their welcome and indulge their curiosity. There was no ceremonial on landing at Peterhoff; the authorities of the town were certainly there, but the patriarchal bread and salt had been already presented by the good citizens of Cronstadt. The eagerness with which the crowd rushed forward to see Her Royal Highness and their loud demonstrations of joy proved the great sympathy which is felt for her. Indeed the Princess comes to Russia as the bride of two Cæsarewitches, commended as much by her past sorrows as by her present happiness. Her title to love, respect and admiration could not have been stronger. With respect to the dress which the Princess wore, she was attired in white, as became a bride, and her headdress consisted of a round hat trimmed with blue velvet. Her Royal Highness appeared the very picture of health, and every one was struck by the peculiar charm of her expression, and by the simple grace with which she returned the salutations of the people. Immediately on leaving the steamer, the Emperor mounted his horse, which was the signal for the procession to move forward. It scarcely took half an hour to arrive at the Empress' villa of 'Alexandra,' where luncheon was served.

The cheering all along the route was tremendous, and although Peterhoff boasts but a small population of its own, especially at this advanced season, the spacious avenues leading to the palace were crowded to overflowing by all sorts and conditions of men and women. But soon traveling carriages drove up before the door of the villa, and amid most affectionate demonstrations on the part of the crowd, which had stood watching for upward of two hours, the Emperor and Empress, the Princess DAGMAR, and all the imperial and royal personages took their seats, and were whirled off to Czarskoé Sélo with a rapidity given only to Russian horses. The 20 versts (17 miles) between Peterhoff and Czarskoe Selo took very little more than an hour, but it was hot work for the body guard, which galloped after the carriages. The railway station to Czarskoe (the first, it will be remembered, on the road to Warsaw and the frontier) was made the next halt. Here the bride was warmly welcomed by the Grand Duchess CONSTANTINE and other members of the Imperial family who were not present at Peterhoff, as well as by the Commandant of Czarskoe, the Minister of War, by the General, Aides-de-Camp, &c. From the railway station to the palace the road was lined by troops, who presented arms while the Imperial procession passed, almost in the same order as from the pier at Peterhoff, with this difference, however, that the Empress now drove with the Princess in a two-seated carriage, surrounded, as before, by the Emperor, the Grand Dukes, and the Crown Prince of Denmark on horseback. On reaching the palace a salvo of artillery was fired, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Court who had assembled at the palace came down the grand staircase to meet the bride and her *cortége*, which then entered the palace and proceeded to the gallery of the chapel. Here, her Royal Highness was received by the Russo-Greek clergy, bearing a cross and holy water. The prayers were, however, brief, consideration being felt for the fatigue and emotion the Princess had already undergone, and the Imperial family, with their member elect, retired to their private apartments.

A charming little palace has been placed at the disposal of the Princess and her suite at Czarskoé, and it has the advantage of bearing the name of her future husband. There the bride will hold her court until the day of her marriage, which will be some time in November, but not later than the 25th, for a long fast of the Greek Church commences on that day. The Princess is attended by Gen. OXMAN, formerly Danish Minister at the Court of St. James, and by Mme. DE BILLE, a relation probably of the Minister of that name, so well known in England. The suite consists of about ten persons.

But prior to her marriage the Princess has two very important ceremonies to go through. First, she will have to be anointed with the holy chrism of the Russo-Greek Church; and, secondly, she will have to be solemnly betrothed. The state entry into the capital will be nothing more than a pageant, in which the emotions will have but little part. The conversion will, however, be a most trying ceremony, and it will be as trying to the Princess as it will be for her brother and friends to witness it. According to custom she will adopt a Russian patronymic. It is supposed that her name will be 'Maria Feodorovna,' or Mary the daughter of Theodore, the latter being, I believe, one of her father's names. The name selected for the Princess recalls the memory of an Empress who was very much beloved for her benevolence—the consort of the Emperor PAUL. Strange also to say that the Cesarewitch bears a striking resemblance to his great-grandfather. The Princess will be received into the pale of the Russian Church at St. Petersburgh on Wednesday or Thursday next, provided she will be sufficiently rested from the fatigue of her entry into St. Petersburgh on Saturday or Sunday. Great preparations are being made for the latter ceremonial. The city will be illuminated far more brilliantly than on any other previous occasion.

Recollections of Charles Lamb.

Some recollections of CHARLES LAMB are published in a recent number of *Notes and Queries*. The writer, in his youthful days, knew LAMB at Enfield and Edmonton. He dates from Brussels, and signs his communication "T. W." Most readers will perhaps be surprised to hear that "ALICE W—— was not LAMB's sole passion." It appears that, at a much later period of his life, he was again smitten; but, says "T. W.," discreetly, "as the lady who inspired this affection may be still living, it were premature to speak of it in detail." Among other statements in the letter is one to the effect that LAMB used to have the bindings of his old books mended by a cobbler when they became too bad to hold together. His new books—even the works of his familiar friends—he would give away, often throwing them over the garden wall into the premises of "T. W.," who lived next door. The young writer was frequently invited into the cottage of the LAMB's to spend an evening with the famous ones of those days. "I have no recollection now; but the faces of some of them I can still partially recall. HAZLITT's for instance, keen and aggressive, with eyes that flashed out epigram. TOM HOOD's, a Methodist parson's face: not a ripple breaking the lines of it, though every word he dropped was pun, and every pun roused a roar of laughter. LEIGH HUNT's, parcel genial, parcel democratic, with as much rabid politics from his lips as honey from Mount Hybla. Miss KELLY's, plain, but engaging. (The most unprofessional of actresses and unspoiled of women; the bloom of the child on her cheek, undefaced by the rouge, to speak in a metaphor.) She was one of the most dearly welcome of LAMB's guests. WORDSWORTH's, farmerish and respectable, but with something of the great poet occasionally breaking out, and glorifying forehead and eyes. Then there was MARTIN BURNEY; ugliest of men, hugest of eaters, honestest of friends. I see him closeted with MARY LAMB, reading the Gospel of St. John for the first time. And SHERIDAN KNOWLES, burly and jovial, striding into LAMB's breakfast-room one Spring morning—a great bunch of May blossom in his hand. And GEORGE DARLEY, scholar and poet—slow of speech and gentle of strain; Miss KELLY's constant shadow in her walks amongst the Enfield woodlands."

A Railway Train on Runners.

From the (London) Engineer.

A correspondent, writing from Paris, thus describes M. GIRARD's invention, now being practically tested at La Touchere. Although there can be no two opinions as to the value of the scheme, the idea is so ingeniously carried out that our correspondent's account will be found well worth perusal. The invention of M. GIRARD is certainly the work of a fertile brain, and deserves a better fate than to have lain upwards of four years dormant in France, even though the Emperor patronized it greatly. It is founded on a new principle applied to an old one well known—namely, that a layer of water introduced between two metal surfaces enables them to glide on each other with as little friction as a slab of ice on the polished surface of a frozen river. In this little railway wheels are entirely ignored, and skates introduced in their stead; and it is possible that the invention, if applied to ordinary railway lines, would enable a locomotive engine to draw a train at double the speed it now does, with the same compsumption of fuel and labor as are now required. The inventor proposes, however, to do away with steam power altogether on the system of locomotion, but in days when Atlantic cables are not only laid, but old ones fished up from the bed of the ocean, what may not be accomplished by scientific men and the free use of money? The carriages are fitted on slides, or, more properly, 'skates,' which fit upon rails constructed to receive them; by turning a cock a stream of water is introduced between the slide and the rail, and a gentle motive power being applied, the carriage thus mounted on a runner shoots forward with a speed which has really no limit beyond that necessary for the preservation of the train. The model railway has been constructed with great taste and expense by M. GIRARD, and would be well worthy of a visit from engineers and railway proprietors. The rails employed by the inventor are broader and higher than the ordinary ones in use on railways. Their upper surface is 20 centimetres in breadth. Four skates are fitted to each carriage, almost similar to those used by man for skating, except in shape and size. A flange on each side keeps them on the rail, but plenty of freedom is allowed. The part next the surface of the rail is hollow at the centre, and holes in the groove communicate with the tube which pass to a reservoir in the carriage containing water, which is subjected to a pressure of condensed air, equal to eight atmospheres. The action of a bitcock effects the communication between the water and the skate. The water thus supplied passes thence in volume to the skates and through the holes in the hollow to the rails, and the icebed is complete. The friction is almost imperceptible, and the traction or propelling power is greatly reduced. Between the rails runs a longitudinal tube, receiving water at a very high pressure from a reservoir established at a very high level. This pipe or tube is fitted at every 150 feet 1 inch with a stop-cock, which throws a strong body of water horizontally in the direction the train moves. A needle is fitted in the leading carriage, which opens the cock, and the force of the water against the small paddles placed under each carriage gives such an impetus that the train will ascend very steep gradients with ease, and at full speed. This water is again, by the action of the paddles, passed into the reservoir of the motive carriage, and neutralizes the friction between rail and runner, or skate. In descending gradients, the train descends by its own specific gravity, and the speed can be regulated to a shade by the supply of water to the skates, as the skates form in themselves a most powerful break from the friction of iron and iron. Great care is required not to stop the train suddenly, as the concussion would be immense, and the passengers would have the effect of a collision almost as great as if another train struck the buffers of the engine on our lines, but did not run further. The railway on which M. GIRARD exhibits his plan is 40 metres in length on one line, and 50 metres on the second track, and has an incline of 5 centimetres per metre. The trains ascend at a speed equal to those drawn by our most powerful engines. The motion is very easy; in fact, one would fancy he was in a sleigh on a Canadian river, with six feet of ice below. One point strikes me very forcibly, that is, the bringing up of a train to a full stop in less than half the usual time required by the ordinary locomotive. The plan answers admirably on M. GIRARD's model line, but there are many difficulties to be contended against—one, for instance, is the reservoirs. They would cost a large sum, and, I fear, from that cause the directors would not sanction that their old friends, the locomotives, should be "shunted," at least for many years.

Remarkable Earthquakes.

From Galignani.

The extremely rare occurrence of an earthquake at Paris gives some interest to the following general view of the most remarkable phenomena of the kind, nearly 7,000 in number, recorded in history since the year 285 B. C. Up to this day it has been found impossible to prove any periodical recurrence of earthquakes in any country. Among the commotions of our earth's crust recorded by the earlier writers, we may mention one in the year 33 of our era in Palestine, by which 30,000 persons lost their lives; a series of others in the year 446, and which lasted six months, causing immense ruin all over Europe. In the year 494 the towns of Laodicea, Hierapoles, Tripoli, and Agathicum, were overthrown. In 684 upward of 500,000 acres of land, comprised within the Province of Josa in Japan, disappeared in consequence of an earthquake. In 842 France was sorely tried under seismic influence; in 1021 it made itself felt throughout Germany; and in 1089 all over England, which was often visited by the phenomenon, as, for instance, in 1158 when the Thames suddenly fell low that the people could cross it over stepping-stones; in 1179, when the ground all about Durham was seen to swell, and then sink down again with a loud noise, after forming several ponds; and in 1185, when Lincoln Cathedral and various edifices in other parts of England were overthrown. The year 1348 was calamitous throughout Europe from the same cause; in 1580 the County of Kent was devastated by an earthquake; the bells of Westminster Abbey felt its influence, several houses in the neighborhood were thrown down, the sky being clear all the time. On the 19th and 20th March, 1750, the phenomenon occurred with such violence that thousands of the inhabitants of London quitted their dwellings and encamped outside the town. Italy has always been subject to earthquakes; those of 1626, when 30 towns and villages were destroyed in the Kingdom of Naples; of 1692, when 49 towns and villages, including 972 churches and convents, were overthrown in Sicily, causing the death of 93,000 persons; of 1726, when part of Palermo was laid in ruins; of 1783, in Calabria and Sicily, when the shocks continued for nearly nine months; and of 1857, in the Province of Basilicata, will long be remembered as awful calamities. The great earthquake at Lisbon is too well known to deserve any particular description. Turning to the New World, we there find appalling instances of terrestrial commotion. In 1797, Riobamba, Tacunga and Hambato were leveled to the ground. The soil opened under men's feet, and whole caravans were swallowed up, and so were house. Whole avenues were shifted from one spot to another, without the trees being in the least torn up or damaged. In 1822, Chili was severely visited, and an upheaval of 100,000 square miles of ground to a height of seven feet was the result. On the 22d of March, 1859, the town of Quito was transformed into a mass of ruins, and upward of 3,000 persons lost their lives. Lima was visited in the same way on the 22d of April, 1860; and on that occasion also lives were lost, and property destroyed to a large amount.

A Singular Tribe of Birds Become Extinct.

From the Sport.

The last of the republican blackbirds of Mondaye (Calvados) has just been shot by an advocate of Bayeux. Those birds, long celebrated throughout the *arrondissement*, were certainly better known than the persons who have killed them. The remarkable facility with which blackbirds learn and retain airs of music is matter of notoriety. In 1848 an ingenious patriot attempted to turn that instinct to account to republicanize the whole wooded grounds of the neighborhood. He brought up by hand two broods of the birds in question, taught them for three or four months the Marseillaise, and when he thought their education sufficiently advanced for them to impart their talent to the others, he gave them their liberty. The rest of the winged tribe took a fancy to the music of ROUGET DE L'ISLE, and for many years nothing but the Marseillaise was to be heard. At a later period France changed her tune, and the majority of the songsters who had not modified their repertory fell before the shot of the rural guards. One alone escaped the pursuit of the authorities, and claiming the right of asylum it took refuge in the gardens of the Abbey of Mondaye, where the good monks often listened to its song with a smile. The unfortunate bird at length one day ventured beyond its limits, and paid for its temerity with its life. Time had singularly changed the color of its black and lustrous plumage. Physically, as well as morally, it had become a *merle blanc*.

A Stone Mummy.

A stone-figure has been turned up in a quarry at Wishaw, and, it is understood, is likely to be sent to the British Museum. The Hamilton *Advertiser* has the following: "On the bank of the freestone quarry, which is being worked at the low end of the town of Wishaw, is to be seen a sculptured-like form, which at first glance is not unlike one of the winged bulls that have been dug out of the sandheaps which imbedded the ruins of ancient Nineveh. The operations of the quarries have recently disinterred it from its rocky tomb in the bottom of the quarry, and, by great care in hewing out the rock around it, they have been enabled to secure it in almost an entire state. The workmen have turned up many similar forms of late of smaller size, but when this was first met it created quite a sensation among them, for, from the position in which it was found lying, the parts first uncovered bore a remarkable resemblance to the human form. Its head and body together measure about 8 feet long, and its shape is somewhat different from any member of the saurian tribe that has hitherto been discovered in the same section of rocks. It seems to belong to a higher order of life, and bears a strong resemblance to members of the seal or walrus tribe, that tenant the seas and lounge on the shores, of the present day. It appears to be lying on its side, on a line parallel to what must have been the tidal wave. Its forefins or paddles are folded into its belly. The rock in which it was found overlies the main coal, and is of that description designated by quarriers and builders as liver rocks—an amorphous freestone, having neither beds or vertical cracks, presenting the appearance of having been formed in convulsive waters and under different conditions from the ordinary bedded rocks. A few yards from the place where these fossil mummies have been extracted *algæ* or seaweed are seen in great abundance."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The District Court Act—Opinion of Judge Munro on its Constitutionality.

From the Charleston Courier, Oct. 15.

The Constitution of the State declares that "the Judicial power shall be vested in such Superior and Inferior Courts of law and equity as the General Assembly shall, from time to time, direct and establish." It further confers upon the General Assembly the power, and, in fact, enacts that it shall, as soon as possible, establish for each district in the State an Inferior Court or Courts, to be styled the "District Court," the Judge whereof shall be resident in the district while in office, shall be elected by the General Assembly for four years, and shall be re-eligible. But the new Constitution not only requires the establishment of inferior Courts, declares the qualification of Judges, but also the extent and character of its jurisdiction. The words on this subject are: "Which Court shall have jurisdiction of all civil causes wherein one or both of the parties are persons of color, and of all criminal cases wherein the accused is a person of color, and the General Assembly is empowered to extend the jurisdiction of the said Court to other subjects." The Legislature in its act creating the District Courts conferred upon them exclusive jurisdiction in all cases of misdemeanors and larcenies by whomsoever committed, and reserved to the Superior Courts the trial of all other felonies by whomsoever committed. At the October Term of the Superior Court at Abbeville, it was moved in the cases of the various misdemeanors and larcenies pending, that as the act of the Legislature had conferred exclusive jurisdiction thereof upon the District Court, these should be turned over to that tribunal, and that, therefore, it was not competent for the Superior Courts to proceed with their trial; and secondly, the point was submitted whether the provisions of the act of the Legislature declaring that capital felonies committed by persons of color should be tried before the Superior Courts, was not in express conflict with the terms of the Constitution.

Judge MUNRO, after a day's consideration, announced his opinion on these questions. He held that the District Courts were restricted to criminal cases where the accused was a person of color, and that the power conferred upon the Legislature to extend the jurisdiction to other "subjects," could not mean to other persons. In this opinion we do not concur. It is to be regretted the Legislature was not more precise and accurate in its language. But still its intent and design here is sufficiently evident. The Constitution had already provided that the District Court should have jurisdiction of all civil causes, wherein either of the parties were persons of color, and of all criminal cases where the accused was a person of color. It, therefore, had created clear jurisdiction of all causes, civil and criminal, where persons of color were parties. There can, therefore, be no other meaning designed or intended by the additional words, "And the General Assembly is empowered to extend the jurisdiction of the said Court to other subjects" than to such subjects and causes, whether civil or criminal, wherein white persons were interested. Any other construction would render these words idle and nugatory. They were evidently inserted into the Constitution for some purpose, and there can be no other. Judge MUNRO also expressed grave doubts whether the Superior Courts could assume the jurisdiction of any criminal case in which the accused is a person of color. If this be so, then there is no provision for the trial of any person of color accused of a capital felony.

The late act of the Legislature restricts the jurisdiction of the District Court to criminal cases of larceny and misdemeanor. It is, therefore, evident that the District Court cannot try any person of color for a capital felony. The act of the Legislature creating the District Courts does not confer this power upon them. Judge MUNRO admits this, but contends that neither can the Superior Court, because the Constitution says "that the District Court shall have jurisdiction of all criminal cases wherein the accused is a person of color," and that therefore the late act of the Legislature is unconstitutional, which withholds from the District Courts the trial of capital felonies where persons of color are concerned, and confers this alone upon the Superior Courts.

As the Abbeville *Press* well says, "the effect of such a decision would be to discharge the persons of color in most capital felonies. If, under the Constitution these cannot be tried in the Superior Court, neither can they be tried in the District, as the late act restricts the jurisdiction of that Court to larceny and misdemeanors." "These questions will come up for decision before the Court of Errors during the ensuing Fall, and the final decision will determine the necessity and character of the future legislation on the subject."

The words of the act, it must be confessed, are in many respects of doubtful import. They are often vague and uncertain. It would have been, perhaps, better had there been no provision in the Constitution for Inferior Courts, and to have allowed the Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions to have had exclusive jurisdiction of all causes, civil and criminal, in the former case, where the amount involved was $20, or upward, and in the latter, whether misdemeanors or felonies. It has, however, directed Superior Courts to be established, and the question now is whether the act of the Legislature on this subject is in accordance with the terms of the Constitution. It is to be hoped that the act will be revised, and all doubts removed by the use of the most plain and explicit language.

GEORGIA.

Opposition to the County Court--Relief Measures Advocated.

A meeting of citizens of Randolph County, Ga., was held at the Court-house in Cuthbert on the 1st inst., to give an expression of their opinions in relation to the County Court, and relief generally to the people of the State of Georgia. The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted;

Whereas, We are deeply concerned in the present pecuniary condition of our country, and feeling a lively interest in the welfare and prosperity of our fellow-citizens, we, a respectable number of the voters of Randolph County, in primary meeting assembled, make public the sentiments and opinions following. The debts under which the people of Georgia are now suffering beyond endurance, were mostly contracted anterior to the inauguration of the war between the Northern and Southern States. These liabilities were also based upon the late institution of Slavery. Had not our citizens been the owners of slaves to a greater or less extent to till their fields, thereby securing the wherewithal to meet their indebtedness, credit would have been denied them to that extent which now threatens to crush them to the earth. This being an undeniable proposition, and as the Convention which deprived us of our negro property knew our wants and desires, and as all power of a political nature springs directly from the masses, we had every reason to believe that either that body of men representing the sovereign power of Georgia, or the Legislature which was called into existence by its instrumentality, would seek proper and legitimate means to ameliorate our wants and lessen our sore distress. This, however, both of these bodies failed to do. The former body of persons, after changing our fundamental law, sought to throw all other responsibility upon the Legislature. They in their turn, making a few feeble efforts to enact measures of relief, and feeling their incompetency to compete successfully with the veto power of His Excellency the Governor, finally left our metropolis without effecting any second measure of relief. True, they gave us a bill "yclept" a relief measure, which, taken in connection with the County Court Bill, which was also intended to diminish our burdens, we report their relief bill and the County Courts have proved to be monsters of oppression. These bills stink in the nostrils of public estimation and must be repealed. It is an indisputable fact that law suits accumulate in a direct ratio to the facilities offered for litigation. Look at the dockets of these Courts and it will be found that law suits of every phase have been increased four fold since the organization of these tribunals of justice. But it is a misnomer to call them Courts of justice. So far from securing this desideratum they are running cancers upon civil society. We therefore give it as our unbiased opinion that these Courts should be buried so deep the hand of future legislative authority may not resurrect them. Should our Legislature at its next session, determine it has no constitutional grant of power to pass some measure of relief such as our wants and necessities loudly call for, we urge that it will be incumbent upon it to empower the people of Georgia to meet in Convention at the earliest practicable period, in the plentitude of their power who could and who would adopt such measures of relief as would be considered equitable and just. The people being ripe for this Convention, no man or set of men have the least semblance of right to interpose obstacles in the way thereof. For it is an inaliénable right of the sovereigns of Georgia to hold a Convention and alter or abolish this Constitution as their better judgment might dictate.

1. We declare, That our Senator and Representative should feel themselves bound, at the next meeting of their body, and they are hereby instructed to use their best exertions to abolish the County Courts.

2. That it is the bounden duty of the Legislature at its next annual session to pass a just and equitable measure of relief, and failing in this from any cause whatsoever, we call upon our Senator and Representative to use their best endeavors to empower the people of Georgia to meet in Convention at the earliest practicable period.

3. We deem it the imperative duty of the Legislature to stop the collection of all moneys upon executions until the people meet in Convention.

4. We request our fellow-citizens in other counties to coöperate with us in the attainment of our object, voting in primary meetings such instructions to their respective Representatives as they dare not disregard.

Relief Meeting Held in Oglethorpe County.

A relief meeting, composing a large number of the best citizens of Oglethorpe County, Ga., was held at Lexington, Oct. 8. Dr. WM. W. DAVENPORT was called to the chair, and JOE MCWORTHER was requested to act as Secretary. A Committee of twelve, appointed to report business for the meeting, offered the following report:

The destruction of private property by the late war—the great depreciation in the value of real estate—and the small remnant of personal property left—the disorganization of a long-established system of labor—the disastrous failure of this year's crops and the consequent inability to pay their old debts, have reduced the people of Georgia to a degree of necessity, want, impoverishment and distress unparalleled in the history of the State. Under the pressure of concurring misfortunes and calamities, such as have seldom scourged any country of modern times, many thousands are exclaiming, "Who shall deliver us from impending ruin?" At the command of the State, Georgians freely gave their substance, their services and the blood of their children to the cause which they thought was right! They have borne the loss of their property—consisting of many millions of Confederate money, of their whole slave property, of eighteen millions of State securities, repudiated by a sovereign Convention of Georgia, of towns and cities wrapped in flames, and innumerable articles of personal property which disappeared in the march of armies. For Georgia, and in obedience to her commands, Georgians endured all this. And now, standing amidst the ruins and desolations of a once prosperous and happy Commonwealth, we feel still willing to do all that good men and good citizens can to pay our just debts, repair our broken fortunes and restore prosperity to the country, if promise and hope be held out to us and our children. But the deep-settled convictions of inability to pay old debts, and of the hardship of the doctrine that all property may be destroyed or be depreciated to a mere nominal value, except promissory notes and open accounts, is destroying the energies of the people, and producing a spirit of discontent and despondency. In view of these facts we ask. Is it right for the State at once to place in the hands of creditors all the power and machinery of law to enforce their claims—to ruin the debtor by the forced sale of his property at a merely nominal price, and to pursue and hunt him down till the last dollar is paid? We answer, no! Acknowledging the constitutional obligation of contracts, we ask: Is it right and just to exact the full amount, when the property which induced the debtor to make the debt, and to which he wholly looked for the means of payment, and without which he never would have asked the credit—and the creditor never would have given it—has been destroyed by war and the acts of Governments? Is it best for the country that creditors should complete the ruin which the war began, and reduce the white race to the poverty of the negro? Is it best when thus reduced that judgment liens unsatisfied should attach to their brains and muscles and snatch from them and their distressed families whatever income may arise from their future labor above the meagre allowance of the law? Is it best that the lands of the State be sacrified to their owners and be bought up by a few moneyed men? Is it best that a majority of our people shall feel that they have been ruined by the men who pledged with them their all in the "lost cause" of Southern Independence, and that their own State, for which they fought and suffered, has treated them ungratefully? Is it best for the country to be demoralized—the records of the Courts filled with fraudulent conveyances—Juries be corrupted—executive officers be resisted, when in the discharge of their duties, by mob violence, and the Stay Law of brute force be enacted for an indefinite period? There is a way, constitutional and right, by which justice can be satisfied and these eminent evils be avoided. That way is State aid, brought forward to encourage industry and labor. The resources and credit of Georgia, wisely used and applied, are ample to relieve in a great measure the present distress, inspire her people with new hope, energy and enterprise, and bring again the old days of peace, prosperity and plenty. By the act of secession the State plunged her people into this ruin and desolation, and it is her highest duty and best policy to use all her powers to rescue them from their troubles.

Wherefore we, the people of Ogelthorpe County, in Convention assembled, do resolve:

1. That we herein instruct our representatives to exert their utmost influence to so amend the Stay Law as to prevent the levy and sale of property by any judicial process, save in those cases excepted in sections second and fifth of said law before Jan. 1, 1866.

2. That honestly desiring and seeking nothing but the good of the country, we respectfully submit as a measure of relief to the consideration of the people of Georgia and their representatives, that the Legislature provide at its next session for the call of a Sovereign Convention, and that the State, through said Convention, assume such proportion of the debts of the people, existing at the close of the late war, as will not materially affect her credit—such relief to be extended without the expectation of return, or upon such security as the debtor may be able to give, or in some way that may unite both of these features—and that the State, through such Convention, solemnly address herself to creditors, and ask them, as a matter of justice and equity, to compound liberally with their debtors. Should this proposition be favorably received, we suggest as a preparatory measure, that the Legislature provide for ascertaining the amount of the indebtedness of the people at the close of the war, and the amount of their property destroyed by the act of the General and State Governments.

3. That we strongly recommend to creditors to compound without delay with their debtors on liberal terms—regarding the amount of the debt—the losses of the debtor, and the property which he has remaining.

The report, upon being read, after remarks from Col. MATTHEWS and Dr. W. WILLINGHAM, and a protest by Judge HUTCHESON, was put to the vote of the meeting and carried by a large majority.

KENTUCKY.

The Arrest of the Mail Agent on the Steamer Gen. Buell—Report of the Investigating Committee.

Brevet Major-Gen. J. C. DAVIS, commanding the District of Kentucky, recently appointed a Board of Officers to investigate the circumstances attending the alleged forcible detention of the United States mail steamer *Gen. Buell*, at Ghent and Warsaw, Ky., in September, by a mob of returned Confederate soldiers and guerrillas and citizens of Gallatin and adjoining counties in Kentucky, and the alleged abduction from the steamer, by the same parties, of C. W. FARRIS, United States mail agent, and his confinement in the jail at Warsaw, Ky. This Board met at Warsaw, Ky., on the 29th ult., and, after hearing the testimony of many witnesses, continuing in session for ten days, they have made the following report:

The Board, after mature deliberation, from the testimony adduced, are of the following opinion:

"That the arrest of Dr. O. W. FARRIS, the United States mail agent at Ghent, Ky., was illegal, and was made in a very violent manner; that from the actions and characters of RICHARD A. MORROW, DAVID KEMPER, and DEWITT KEMPER, the parties who seized Dr. FARRIS at Ghent, Ky., Dr. FARRIS would have been murdered instead of being carried to Warsaw if he had not been rescued; that the arrest of Dr. FARRIS and the detention of the United States mail steamer *Gen. Buell* at Warsaw, Ky., was illegal, and was done in a violent manner by an irregular mob of about one hundred and fifty persons, headed by JOHN W. KIRBY, Sheriff of Gallatin County; RICHARD H. MORROW, Deputy Sheriff of Gallatin County, and others, and was composed of returned rebel soldiers and rebel sympathizers; that the said arrest and detention was countenanced and encouraged by the civil authorities and the people of the vicinity; that the life of Dr. C. W. FARRIS was in great danger from the crowd at Warsaw, Ky.; that the county of Gallatin is under the rule of the enemies of the United States Government; that the United States mail steamer *Gen. Buell* was unlawfully detained by the mob at Warsaw, Ky., for about two hours; that the indictment found against Dr. C. W. FARRIS by the Grand Jury for the murder of JOHN J. MORROW and of JOHN W. BAKER was a malicious prosecution, and done by the Grand Jury and county officers, on account of hatred toward Dr. C. W. FARRIS for having been a loyal man during the war; that JOHN J. MORROW belonged to the band of the rebel service known as MORGAN's guerrillas, and was a deserter from the Federal service, and was prowling around as a guerrilla, and the said BAKER was harboring the said MORROW when they were both shot by United States soldiers under the command of Lieut. JOHNSON, a commissioned officer of the United States Army, in pursuance of an order of Gen. BURBRIDGE, commanding Department of Kentucky.

The Board are of the further opinion that RICHARD H. MORROW, DEWITT KEMPER, DAVID KEMPER and JOHN W. KIRBY were instrumental in the illegal arrest of Dr. C. W. FARRIS, United States Mail Agent, and in the forcible detention of the United States mail steamer *Gen. Buell* on the 20th day of September, A. D. 1866, and respectfully recommend that the above-named persons be arrested and tried by competent authority.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. H. FREDERICK,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Volunteers.
JOS. B. COLLINS,
Major Second United States Infantry.
WM. H. MERRILL,
Captain Veteran Reserve Corps, and Recorder.

SOUTHERN EMIGRATION TO BUENOS AYRES.

Letter from Captain T. J. Page, an Exiled Southerner—Advantageous Offer by a Native Holder of Lands.

The Mobile *Gazette* publishes a letter on the subject of emigration from the South to Buenos Ayres, from Captain T. J. PAGE, formerly of the United States Navy, but more recently commander of the rebel iron-clad ram *Stonewall*. The *Gazette* also calls to mind the fact that some years before the war Captain PAGE made the survey of the Parana and other South American rivers, and wrote an interesting work on the climate, soil and productions of Buenos Ayres, Uruguay and Paraguay, which was very generally circulated and read. He also made himself many friends in the countries through which his labors extended, and at the close of the war retired there. In his letter he says:

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., July 19, 1866.

Admiral Raphael Semmes, Mobile:

MY DEAR SEMMES: * * * I am here, in the pursuit of a living for my family, which, I hope, I have a fair prospect of making. In this country I am better known than in any other, save my native land, from which I am shut out. Here I meet with the hand of friendship extended me. I am about to engage in the rearing of sheep, having three of my sons with me.

This I am enabled to do, from no means of my own, for I have none; but through the kind offers of a friend. I find also an appreciation of my services, in the development of the resources of this country, through my late explorations. In consequence of these I am offered a large concession of land, made to a native—a friend of mine—on the proviso that he introduce a number of foreign families. Supposing that I may be made the medium of aiding him in this undertaking, he is anxious that I should become interested equally with himself in the enterprise.

I will not trouble you, at this time, with a detailed statement as to the prospects and advantages likely to be held out to and gained by immigrants to this country, who will come in families, and with men capable of laboring, because it would require a vast deal of writing, which may be useless, unless I can learn from you that there is a prospect of inducing an emigration from your part of our country to this. So please think of this matter, and give your ideas as to its practicability. Don ESTAVEN RANEZ, the person to whom the concession has been granted by the Province of Santa Fé and of the States of the Argentine Confederation, is under contract to place 200 foreign families on the land in two years; but should he fail to introduce that number in that space of time, a quantity of land is secured to him for every family that may have been established, so that the settlers are sure of their land. The quantity of land to be given to each family is 70 acres, at least; and Mr. RANEZ is very generous, and I am sure would make even a more liberal offer to the first immigrants. If an association could be formed of persons having some capital, who could engage to introduce one or two hundred families, I feel assured that Mr. RANEZ would engage to place at their disposal, for the settlement of these colonists, from ten to fifteen or twenty square leagues of land. This would be equal to from 60,000 to 120,000 acres. These lands are of the best quality—capable of producing everything—every species of grain or other product that can be grown in any part of our country—from Mason and Dixon's Line to the Gulf of Mexico. It is pampa land, consequently all the immigrant would have to do, in the first instance, would be to turn up the soil with his plow. There are three colonies in the Province of Santa Fe—now flourishing and independent, having been established from six to ten years, and although they were established under circumstances the most unfavorable for the immigrants, these are out of debt, and have property to the value of $5,000 to $6,000, and make annually, of wheat alone, from 600 to 800 bushels, and other grains and vegetables, etc.

They are—as would all the settlers on Mr. RANEZ's land be—within striking distance of a market for any article, down to butter and eggs, for all of which high prices are obtained. These colonists to whom I allude had to incur a debt of some $600 to $1,000 in their transportation from Europe, were charged with the value of the houses built for each family, two oxen, two horses, milch cow, agricultural implements, &c., and had to pay to the proprietor of the colony *one-third* of their products for *five years*, a very hard bargain, and yet, at the end of five years, all who were industrious and sober, have paid off their debts, paid up the "one-third," and were possessed of property in land, cattle, horses, &c., to the value of from $5,000 to $6,000. This will give you an idea of what a family, with two laboring hands, may do in seventy acres of land, especially if he starts from his native land, with some means with which to establish himself. There would be, in this case, no such exaction made of the immigrant, as one-third of his products, nor any portion. If the immigrant has to go in debt to some one, to enable him to establish himself, he must pay this as soon as possible.

If you think there is a prospect of introducing families or setting on foot an emigration from your region of country, please let me know, and I will promptly give you all the information you or they may desire, and answer all questions. There are a number of families from California that are about to settle in the Province of Santa Fé, and they are so much pleased with the country, they say will induce many families to follow their example. I hape not the shadow of a doubt but that a colony of our people—coming with the determination to work and labor hard, would find itself in a more flourishing condition in five years, than the same people would in our country in half a life time. I should rejoice to see a colony of our own people here. They would progress in half the time these European people do. Let me hear from you * * * as soon as you can. Yours most truly,

THOS. J. PAGE.

PARRICIDE IN ILLINOIS.

A Man Brutally Murdered by his Son—Confession of the Murderer—Affecting Interview Between the Murdered Man's Wife and her Guilty Child.

From the Carthage (Ill.) Republican, Oct. 11.

One of the most horrible and unnatural murders ever coming within the knowledge of this generation, was committed on Thursday night last, the 4th inst., about five miles east of Carthage, in this township. The name of the murdered man was JESSE ROSE; the murderer was his own son, committing the deed while another son was standing by as an accessory to the act. JESSE ROSE was a farmer, having within two years purchased and paid for a small place about six miles east of Carthage, upon which he has been living since the date of the purchase. He is represented to have been a man of very ordinary mental acquirements; not a good manager; rather "shiftless," and withal a poor provider for his family. His domestic relations with his family have been at times turbulent, and it is said he sometimes, in a fit of passion, beat and abused his wife terribly. He was not a dissipated man in the full acceptation of the term; but he sometimes came home rather full of liquor. At such times he was cross and petulant to his wife, but very kind to the little children.

On Sunday morning our reporter called upon the wife of the deceased at the O'Hara House, in this city, and procured from her the following statement, which is almost *verbatim* her own language:

"My name is Cena Rose. I am the daughter of John Long. I was born in this county. I have been married to Jesse Rose 19 years. We have had eight children; only five of them are living. My three girls are all dead. Those living are boys. Their names are John, aged 18; Berry, aged 16; Charles, aged 10; Willie, aged 5, and Thomas, aged 2. We have lived in different places until Mr. Rose bought our farm two years ago. We have lived there ever since. The farm is all paid for, I believe. Mr. Rose was not a good provider for his family. He often let us go for weeks and weeks without anything but bread and molasses, and sometimes not enough of that. He was not kind to me. He was apt to get fretted about little things, and then he was very angry and abusive. If we all didn't do exactly as he wanted us he would scold and storm at us. In these disputes the children took my part. My oldest boy, John, would get very angry, and tell his father that he must not abuse mother so; he would not stand it—he said he would leave home. John never said he would kill his father in my hearing.

"On Thursday Mr. Rose went to Carthage, and did not come home until after dark; he had missed his writing-school the night before on account of being at Mr. Dale's with his sick children; he would not miss the writing-school he said, so he went down to the school-house without his supper; I then went to bed; it was before 8 o'clock; I was very tired and sleepy, having set up all night with Mr. Dale's sick child; the little children went to bed too; the two oldest boys (John and Berry) said they had their work to do; after I had been asleep sometime the boys waked me up by coming in; I do not know what time of night it was; John asked me, 'Has father come home yet?' I said 'No;' the boys then asked if the squashes were done; I had put some squashes to roast in the fireplace; they ate the squashes and then went to bed.

In the morning John woke me up and asked: 'Is not father come yet?' and I said, 'No. Isn't he in your bed?' John said, 'No;' father sometimes slept with John when the baby was fearful; John then said: 'I expect Mr. Dale's baby was dead, and father has gone to Webster to tell his kin folks, or he has gone to Mr. Martin's;' this was a little before daylight; I then got up and fixed the fire to get breakfast; the boys were gone out to feed; I did not feel very well, and told little Charley to take a small coffee pot and go quick to Mr. Ruggles' for some milk for my coffee; pretty soon Charley came tearing back and crying with all his might, saying that his father was lying in the road, dead; I then dropped everything and ran as fast as I could, and up by our field, about two hundred yards off, I found my husband lying dead in the road; I sent Charley on ahead to Mr. Ruggles', and pretty soon Mr. Ruggles and his wife came running down; my oldest boy John also went to Mr. Filson's and got him and some of the neighbors to come; I then went home, because I was barefooted, and very cold; John said to me, 'Somebody has killed father for his money;' the boys never said to me they would kill father; John did not tell me he had killed father."

JOHN ROSE, without hesitation, made the following confession to our reporter:

"My name is John Rose; I am 18 years old; I was born in Hancock County, Illinois; father's name was Jesse Rose; he had been to Carthage on Thursday, and returned after sundown; he did not stop for supper, but went back to the Franklin school-house to writing-school; Berry and myself went to the field to drive away the cattle; they had been jumping in of nights; we took along the ax to cut some brush to put on the fence; we cut some brush and then went along down the road; I thought about killing him in the evening; I did not say anything about it to Berry; we went along the road; we waited for father a little while; he then came along; it was about 9 or 10 o'clock at night; I then told Berry that I was going to kill father; Berry didn't say much about it; he didn't oppose it; when father came along I said to him, "Father, I have been to drive the cattle out of the field;" he made some reply, I forget what—he was only in a tolerable good humor; I was a little back and to the left of him; I had the ax in my hand; I struck him with the poll of the ax on the side of the head; he fell down and I hit him two or three times more with the poll of the ax; I then turned him over and hit him again with the poll on the head, and then I struck him on the neck with the edge of the ax; I think Berry struck him once with the ax; I then took his pocket-book, and Berry and I went home; I asked mother if father had got home; she said "No;" I think I ate a bite of something and then went to bed; I did not sleep any all night; I felt very bad; I was thinking of father; early in the morning I got up and waked up mother; I went and fed the horses; when the body was found I went after Mr. Fillson; when I killed father I threw the ax over into the field; I did not tell father I was going to kill him, either then or before; I killed him because he abused mother; he whipped and kicked her often; he wouldn't provide things for us to eat; he was abusive to all but the little children; I never went to school but very little; I cannot read or write; none of us can read or write except father; mother reads a little; I never went to Sunday-school, nor to meeting much; I don't know anything about religion; I did not know what would happen to me if it was found out I killed father; I didn't think anything about it.

On Monday—the circuit still being in session—a special grand jury was summoned, who on that day indicted JOHN ROSE for the murder, and acquitted BERRY ROSE and the mother. JOHN ROSE then came into Court and pleaded guilty to the indictment. Judge SIBLEY gave the accused until Tuesday morning to consider his plea. On Tuesday the defendant came into Court, plead not guilty, and was assigned J. D. MILLER, Esq., assisted by H. W. DRAPER, Esq., as counsel. In the afternoon the case was again called, and witnesses, neighbors of the accused, testified to his lack of ordinary sense or knowledge of human responsibility; that he was, in fact, but little removed from an idiot. It was therefore agreed by counsel to enter the plea of manslaughter, which was done; and the Court sentenced JOHN ROSE to the Penitentiary for life.

BOLD ROBBERY IN CINCINNATI.

A Man Kidnapped, His Dog Killed, and He Forced to Open His Safe.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Oct. 17.

Probably the boldest burglary and robbery ever known in the annals of crime in Cincinnati was perpetrated last night. The particulars, as we learn them from one of the gentlemen interested, are as follows:

About 7 o'clock, Mr. THOMAS KENNEDY, book-keeper for the wholesale confectionery-store of Messrs. AUSTIN & SMITH, Nos. 56 and 58 Main-street, locked up the store, and after eating his supper, proceeded, as is his usual custom, to the Mercantile Library rooms, to spend an hour or two in reading. At half-past 8 o'clock, Mr. KENNEDY left the library and went to the store, where he has been in the habit of sleeping. He unlocked the front door, passed in and locked it after him. Just as he reached the staircase leading to the second story, he was accosted by a man, who said. "Hold on, we want you." Just then three others came down stairs, and the four stood together. One of the robbers, who seemed to be the spokesman of the party, then said to Mr. KENNEDY, "We've been all over the building, and there is no one in it except us four. You're the only man who can open the safe, and we want you to do it d——d quick." Mr. KENNEDY knew that remonstrance was useless, and he told the three men to follow him to the office. On opening the office door, Mr. K. gave a low whistle for his dog, a very large and ferocious animal, which he had locked up in the room when he left the store. On hearing the whistle, one of the men asked him, "Are you whistling for your dog?" and receiving a reply in the affirmative, said: "O, he is dead long ago; we put an end to him." And, sure enough, the dog was dead, his throat having been cut from ear to ear. One of the men then said to Mr. KENNEDY: "Now open that safe in a h—l of a hurry, or I'll blow your brains out," at the same time drawing a revolver. One of the others said, "No, don't shoot, we'll serve him as we did the dog, cut his throat." No alternative being left Mr. KENNEDY, he was compelled to open the safe, the robbers taking therefrom about $300 in currency.

Having obtained the money, one of them took from Mr. KENNEDY a fine gold watch and chain and what money he had in his pocket-book. Having pocketed all the valuables they could find, they gagged Mr. K. by means of a stick and leather strap. They then tied his arms behind his back, his legs together, and laying him on a sofa, tied him to a post which supports the third story. Having completed their work, they all bid him "Good night," and retired through the back door into an alley.

Mr. K., after struggling for nearly half an hour, succeeded in extricating himself from the rope, and gave the alarm. Diligent search was made for the villains, but up to 1 o'clock this morning no clue has been obtained to them.

The Adams Express Robbers Arrested—A Feature in the World of Professional Crime.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Oct. 15.

A week ago to-day we published the particulars of a safe robbery on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, the which, it will be remembered, furnished for the history of professional crime another instance of the great cunning and audacity to which "crossmen" may educate themselves. The circumstances of the affair, as stated then, were as follows: Saturday night, Oct. 6, shortly after the eastward bound mail train of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad left Seymour, two men entered the car of the Adams Express Company from the front platform, presented a revolver at either side of the head of the messenger, E. B. MILLER, and demanded his keys, with which demand a compliance was made. While one stood guard, the other rifled the local safe of its contents, in value between $12,000 and $15,000. Then, requiring the messenger to turn his back to them, they threw one of the three through safes out of the car, pulled the bell cord, and, as the engineer replied with the signal to apply the brakes, made their escape as they had entered. When the speed was sufficiently slackened, they jumped, and the engineer seeing them jump, and presuming, as they were but half a mile from Seymour, that they were passengers who had been carried by that point, again used steam until signaled by the messenger to stop. One of the route agents of the Company who was on the train, at once returned to Seymour on foot, procured a hand-car and a gang of men, and repaired to the scene of the robbery, and, after a search, found the safe some sixty yards from the track, in the woods. This safe contained some $15,000 in coin, besides currency.

The Adams Express Company offered as a reward the sum of $5,000 for the arrest and conviction of the thieves, or one-half for either, and one-quarter of all moneys recovered, under which inducement a most vigorous search was immediately commenced by citizens and detectives, the result being, as already mentioned, the arrest of three men, JACK and JO. RENO and FRANK SPARKS.

The clue that led to these arrests was obtained early last week by Detectives JOHN EAGAN, of St. Louis, and LARRY HAZEN, of this city, assisted by JOE CAREY, also of the Cincinnati Police, and was followed up vigorously by the two first named officers until matters were brought to such a point as to justify the "pull." The suspected men, who are now in jail in Indiana, have the credit of a history that gives them a first-class position in the community of professional thieves. JACK RENO, it is stated by citizens of Seymour (the arresting officers in the case are peculiarly reticent in the matter,) is the leader of a very powerful and well-known party of "crossmen" who have, for several years past, operated successfully throughout Indiana and Illinois, and with equal ability at either "lay" in safe-blowing, horse-stealing and counterfeiting, making Rockford their headquarters.

An estimate of their character may be made from the fact that one of them was recently drawn up four times by the neck, on account of a horse-stealing operation in Illinois, in the hope that he would confess as to the crime, and tell who were his associates. All he would say was, "Hang and be d—d to you!"

It is confidently believed that this JACK RENO and his "pal" SPARKS are the men who perpetrated the impudent robbery above mentioned. Their clothing is identified as that of the robbers; a mask similar to those used was found in their possession; a heavy revolver found on one of them corresponds, in size and shape, exactly with an impression of a revolver made in the mud by one of the rascals as he jumped from the train, and the day before the affair neither of the men seemed to have any money, and on the day following they were betting and putting up hundreds of dollars on the election, winning every bet, by the way.

Immediately after jumping from the train they must have walked back to Seymour station, for, when word of the robbery was received they were there, wondering at the boldness of the work, and querying as to the amount stolen.

A Woman Shot by a Highwayman in Rochester—Daring Attempt to Rob and Murder.

From the Rochester Union, Oct. 16.

A bold attempt at highway robbery and murder occurred night before last on the Webster plank-road, half a mile beyond the city line. Mrs. THOMPSON, who resides in Irondequoit, walked to the city in the afternoon to do some trading. In the evening her son ISAAC, 13 years of age, on returning home, discovered his mother's absence, hitched his horse to a light wagon, and drove here for the purpose of taking her home. At the first gas lamp on New Main-street he hitched the horse, knowing that his mother, as she passed, would recognize the horse and wagon, and would thus know that he had come after her and was in the neighborhood. A few minutes before 8 o'clock Mrs. THOMPSON, on her return home, discovered the horse and her son. They had driven to the place indicated in the commencement of this article, when they were brought to a halt by two men, who sprang from a clump of bushes by the road-side. One of the villains presented a pistol to the head of the boy and said something that was not understood by either of the occupants of the wagon, so thoroughly were they frightened. The mother threw her arm around the head of her son, and told the villains to be off, as they had nothing for them. At this instant the pistol was fired, the ball lodging in the arm of Mrs. THOMPSON, about three inches below the elbow joint. The discharge of the firearm frightened the horse, and he started suddenly forward. As the horse started the boy was struck in the back with a club and severely bruised. He cried murder, fire, &c., and the people in the vicinity were alarmed and turned out, but the would-be assassins had fled. A physician was called and dressed the wound in Mrs. THOMPSON's arm. The ball struck the bone, but did not shatter it. Her instinctive motion to shield her son, saved his life, as the pistol was aimed directly at his forehead.

A Wife Deserts Her Husband's Corpse.

From the Chicago Tribune, Oct. 10.

A German, who with his wife occupied the house No. 150½ Ohio-street, was attacked with cholera on Monday night and died last evening. His wife dreading infection, or having no great amount of affection for her husband, immediately locked up the house and went off to some friends in another part of the city, leaving the body alone and uncared for in the dwelling. Some neighbors learned the fact and came at a late hour last night to the Health-office to ask to have the corpse removed and buried, but as the regulations requiring a physician to certify to the death had not been complied with, and, moreover, the undertaker had three interments to make during the night, the request could not then be granted, and the corpse lies there this morning awaiting the last rites from strange hands, which the hands of friends refused to give.

Great Rise in Lake Pontchartrain.

From the New-Orleans Times, Oct. 11.

The recent severe storms have had a very great effect upon the waters of Lake Pontchartrain, causing them to rise, according to the statement of one of the State Engineers, to an unprecedented height. The continuous and powerful north and northeast winds forced the water into the new canal in such volume as to cause an overflow of its banks in several places, and certain portions of the shell road were at one time as much as a foot under water. The overflow was also up to the floors of those houses near the mouth of the canal which are not built upon high foundations. The embankments of the canal, which extended some distance out into the lake, and formed a basin in which boats could turn around, are reported to be almost entirely washed away by the waves, which, if true, will prove a serious loss to the company and a great inconvenience to the lake shippers. The lake has been very high for several days, but the water was receding last evenin

TERRIBLE TORNADO.

Destruction of Property and Loss of Life in Franklin, Ind.

Correspondence of the Indianapolis Herald.

FRANKLIN, Wednesday, Oct. 10, 1866.

The little excitement attending our election this evening, gave way to a larger one, consequent upon the unexpected visit of a tornado to our city.

Our inspector had just announced the closing of the polls in fifteen minutes, when the attention of the writer of this, who was at the time standing in the Court-house hall, was attracted by a peculiar roaring noise, which he, for the moment, imagined to be caused by a team of running horses. Passing from the hall to the yard, a fearful scene presented itself. In the west, a spiral column, composed of shingles, planks, sticks, brush, &c., proclaimed the approach of the tornado. This column rose to the height of two hundred feet or more, and as the flying *debris* marked the spiral currents, and the whole moved on with frightful speed, bearing every obstacle down with irresistible force, the view was awful, yet grand.

The tornado entered the city at its west boundary. Here a strip of scattered woodland had been crossed, and the track of the current was marked by the fallen timber. At the entrance of the town the current was about fifty yards in width, and here it struck a small frame barn owned by G. D. VAWTER, Esq., which it completely wrecked and carried away. The sills were found seventy-five yards distant. In the immediate vicinity it swept away two other stables and Mr. YOUNG's wood-house. The current was moving, at this time, about fifteen degrees north of east, and its centre was on the alley, which occasioned the demolition of the stables, while the dwelling-houses on either side escaped. At the next tier of lots greater damage was done. A small hewed log-house was unroofed, owned by Mr. CORBY, and immediately east, JOHN WEBB's house was laid in ruins. This was a small frame structure, the south end of which, being more immediately in the line of the current, was completely torn out. The inmates were on the north side, and though none were hurt, yet one can but wonder at the miraculous escape they made.

At this point the current seems to have swooped to the north, some forty feet or more, where it raised the roof of a small brick house owned by HENRY GOODMAN. From thence there was an open space of one hundred yards or more, through which coursed a small run. On the eastern bank stood a brick house, the residence of JOHN HIGH. This was a one-story building, containing four main rooms, beside a kitchen and out-house. In the dwelling was Mrs. HIGH, an old lady lying on a sick bed, and Mrs. GIBSON, her sister. The storm here seemed to rage in its greatest fury. Bricks and mortar crumbled like dust before it. The roof was carried away; the wall fell inward; the ceiling and all came tumbling down. Mrs. HIGH was covered with bricks, while a portion of the joists rested upon her bed. Mrs. GIBSON, who was on the floor, was found in a sitting posture in the *débris* to her shoulders. Both were severely, and, as was supposed, fatally injured. Not a chair, or cupboard, or other article of furniture that we saw, but was broken in pieces, save the clock on the mantel, which continued to tell minutes as though the devastating storm had never been.

From this point the storm swept on a distance of some fifty yards or more, when it struck the corner of a new two-story frame, which it threw off the foundation, and shoved one end around. A new board fence was pushed down, the posts of which were actually laid level with the earth. Two stables and a wood-house were raised here, when the storm passed over another reach of some 100 yards, without doing damage to any building, save a shop and an old log stable. But at this place the saddest tragedy of all was enacted. Some four or five little boys were at play on the commons, and took refuge from the storm in an old stable. One of these, a bright little fellow, only four years old, a son of Mr. JOHN FORGEAY SIEGEL, was killed by the wreck.

The tornado had now swept through West Franklin, and was about to enter Franklin proper. The objective point was similar to the place of entry originally. Two stables placed upon the rear of lots were flattened, and a large and commodious barn, belonging to GEORGE KING, was left a mass of ruins, together with all the sheds and outbuildings.

Mrs. CUMMING's dwelling, a two-story frame, standing close at hand, was unroofed, when the storm crossed Main-street, being at this place a little over a square's distance from the Court-house, and less than that from the main part of town. Three buildings standing on the east side of this street all received injury. Doors and windows were broken, besides the roof of one (E. R. MOORE's) being forced to one side. In the rear of these buildings a new stable was laid over, together with other damage to outbuildings. One square east, Mrs. ALEXANDER's frame house was unroofed, and two or three stables demolished. Another square, and Dr. GILL's house was unshingled, and a little further on the extensive stabling known as "Bagg's Stables" were left a "crush of matter." Just east, and across Railroad-street, was the Jeffersonville Depot, which, receiving the full force of the storm, lies a heap of bricks and mortar.

The current kept on to the east from here, but it was growing late when we arrived thus far in our course, we did not follow its line any further. We learn that some three or four houses were injured more or less as it left the town, and that Mr. JOHN BOWLES' residence, half a mile east, was visited and badly damaged.

Had the storm plowed through the business part of our city, the damage might have been almost incalculable to its prosperity.

The casualties are remarkably few. In addition to those mentioned above, Mrs. CARMINE had an arm broken, and Mr. JOSEPH COVERT, who found a retreat by laying flat on the earth, had his face cut by a flying missile. We saw a little boy, name unknown, led from a heap of rubbish, but was evidently more scared than hurt.

As one of the incidents, a lady pointed out a hole in the side of her house, which looked as though it had been made by a cannon-shot. A scantling, supposed to have been carried from KING's barn, two squares distant, had plunged through, end foremost, and, after boring through the floor, buried itself in the earth.

Another incident might be mentioned—the fact that the depot agents, and all persons there at the time fled from the building into the open space in time to escape the tumbling walls.

Yale Boat Races.

The Yale boat races took place on Tuesday afternoon rather unexpectedly, and for that reason were not witnessed by as large a crowd as usual. There were but two races, a gig race and barge race. The shells had no contest. For the gig race three boats were entered, *Varuna*, *Glyuna* and *Undine*. The race was won by the *Varuna*, who came in one minute and seven seconds ahead. The following is the time of each:

Varuna, 19 minutes, 13 seconds.
Undine, 20 minutes, 6 seconds.
Glyuna, 21 minutes, 7 seconds.

The *Glyuna* fouled with the *Undine* near Long Wharf, and she claimed that they received unfair treatment from her. The Commodore, however, decided in favor of the *Undine*. The following are the names of the victorious crew:

S. Parry, '68, (stroke,)	C. T. Collins, '67,
R. Terry, '70,	B. Vincent, '67,
J. C. Hall, '68,	J. Coffin, '68, (bow,)

In the barge race three boats were entered, *Undine*, *Glyuna* and *Varuna*. The race was won by the *Undine*, who came in thirty-nine seconds ahead. The time of each boat was as follows:

Undine,	21 minutes,	10 seconds.
Glyuna,	21 "	55 "
Varuna,	23 "	49 "

The names of the winning crew are as follows:

Bennett, (stroke,)	Bristol,
Littleton,	Koon, (bow,)
Weed,	Coxswain Pope.
Clarke,	

The prize in this race consisted of a set of silver oars, which are to be worn as a badge of honor by the crew. In the other race the prize was the gig flag. The *Undine* held it, but by this race it passes into the hands of the *Varuna*.

Increase of Marriages in Ohio.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* refers at length to the remarkable increase in the number of marriages in Ohio during the last statistical year—1865-6—as compared with any previous year either before or during the war. The number in thirteen counties are given as follows:

	1859-60.	1865-66.	Increase per cent.
Hamilton	2,451	3,515	44
Cuyahoga	685	1,316	92
Athens	213	352	65
Darke	232	374	61
Gallia	208	324	56
Highland	236	351	48
Miami	272	425	56
Montgomery	470	530	13
Muskingum	329	566	72
Ross	315	465	48
Stark	326	537	65
Washington	303	536	77
Wood	121	305	140

Education of Freedmen in Mississippi.

Gen. THOMAS J. WOOD, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Mississippi, has issued an order dated Vicksburgh, Oct. 9, to the following effect:

"It is hereby officially announced that Rev. WILLIAM F. DOUGLAS, Protestant Episcopal Church, late Superintendent of Public Schools in the city of Natchez, has been employed by the Freedmen's Bureau to traverse this State to aid in the establishment of schools for the education of the colored race.

"All military officers on duty in this State will give to Mr. DOUGLAS every proper facility in their power for the accomplishment of his work; and the citizens of the State generally, and especially the State officers and the religious organizations of every sect and denomination, are most respectfully, yet most earnestly, appealed to aid Mr. DOUGLAS in achieving what it is confidently believed a little reflection will convince any good citizen is a *desideratum*."

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 21, 1866.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Atlantic Cable reports that yesterday there was no news of sufficient importance to telegraph.

The steamship *Peruvian*, which arrived at Father Point yesterday from Liverpool, brings advices to Oct. 12. By this arrival we have some serious but not altogether reliable statements respecting the interview between the Empress Carlotta and the Pope. Prussia, it is said, has not opened negotiations with Austria concerning the Eastern question. The evacuation of the fortresses of the Quadrilateral by the Austrian forces continued. The cattle plague had reappeared in several of the cantons of Switzerland.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. George Peabody has given to the Harvard College one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the foundation and maintenance of a Museum and Professorship of American Archæology and Ethnology. Of this sum forty-five thousand are to be invested as a fund, the income to be applied to the collection of antiquities relating to the early races on the American continent. The income of a like sum is set apart for the support of a Professor of American Archæology and Ethnology in the university; and the remaining sum of sixty thousand dollars is to be invested as a building fund for the erection of a suitable fire-proof museum building.

The position of affairs in Baltimore continues to attract much attention. The Police Commissioners are to be heard to-morrow in response to the charges of misconduct. Gov. Swann visited Washington yesterday, but nothing is definitely known in regard to its nature, though conjectures are numerous. The "Boys in Blue" held another meeting last evening to sustain the Commissioners. The Directors of the First National Bank, of which Gov. Swann is President, have petitioned him to desist from his supposed purposes in regard to the Commissioners.

A few minutes since at the Ohio Penitentiary, after the prisoners were locked in their cells, the guard observed a convict rise suddenly in his cot, sit for a moment upright and then, as blood gushed from his nose and mouth, sink back again to a reclining posture. He died in a very few minutes, apparently strangling to death. Examination afterward developed the presence of a tumor, which, by the destruction of blood vessels had caused his death.

A dispatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial* states that a negro cook, in a private family in Nashville, on the night of the 16th, gave birth to a mulatto child, and afterward smothered it and horribly cut its dead body with a hatchet, and pushed it into a stove-pipe in the cellar. The woman got breakfast as usual, and no suspicion of anything wrong was entertained until the pipe was collected to put up the stove, when the crime was discovered, and the arrest immediately made.

The American Agent for the Paris Exposition of 1867, Mr. J. C. Derby, has just issued a circular, setting forth that the Commissioners have curtailed the space originally intended for the exhibition of agricultural implements. An interesting report of the Imperial Commission details the arrangements made for competitive trials of such implements on the Isle of Billancourt, near Paris, during the exhibition.

A young man named Richardson Abrams, of Rockville Centre, L. I., committed suicide by hanging on Tuesday night last. He was a member of the Methodist Church, and having been summoned to trial before the church authorities for some trivial offence of which he claimed to be innocent, he became very much depressed, and finally hung himself to a tree in the woods.

The following are the total receipts of the Philadelphia places of amusement since Jan. 1: Walnut, $123,680; Arch, $79,181; Chestnut, $62,762; American, $20,992; Carncross & Dixey, $36,573. The Walnut was not closed during the year. The Arch was closed during July, the Chestnut during May and June, and the American during May, June and July. Carncross & Dixey's did no business during the Summer.

A meeting of French Canadians was held at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, last evening, for the purpose of devising means for obtaining relief for the sufferers by the recent disastrous fire in Quebec. It was stated that these numbered 20,000 persons, mostly mechanics and laborers. A committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions to a fund for the alleviation of their sufferings.

An incendiary fire destroyed six buildings in Hollidaysburgh, Penn., a few nights since, and during the time a car load of powder was standing on the railroad track near by, it being at times almost covered with sparks. The car was pushed away to prevent its being burned, but it was not known until afterward what was in it.

J. Foster Dunn, for embezzling money from letters in the Newark Post-office, was at Trenton on Friday sentenced by Judge Field to ten years in the State Prison. The Newark *Evening Courier* states that efforts will at once be made to obtain a pardon for him, and that the Judge expressed the hope that the efforts made in that direction might be successful.

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* states a disease, the nature of which has not yet been discovered, has broken out among the cows in Chester County, Penn. The cows, as soon as attacked, cease to give milk, and commence to breathe very heavy, swell, and in a few days die. Many of the farmers of Chester County have lost very fine cows.

Fourteen dead bodies have been recovered from the ruins of the buildings destroyed by the explosion in St. Louis on Wednesday. Among the number was a farmer named Cole, who was in the city on a wedding tour, and, while taking a walk, had stopped in front of the factory to look at the machinery.

The State Assembly of Vermont has voted to erect a monument at Williston over the grave of Thomas Chittenden, one of the early Governors of the State, and prominent in the prosecution of those measures which resulted in establishing the original organization of the State.

The Bi-Centennial Anniversary of the settlement of Elizabethtown, N. J., will be celebrated on Wednesday next. Addresses will be delivered at the First Presbyterian Church in the evening. Rev. E. F. Hatfield, D. D., of this City, will deliver the historical address.

Henry Schermerhorn, one of the American Express Company's messengers, residing in Schenectady, was severely injured on Monday by the bursting of a small box in the express car, which contained what is called friction powder, and is used in some patent gas lighting arrangement.

The two Renos and Sparks, who were charged with the Adams Express robbery on the Ohio and Mississippi Road have been taken to Brownstown, Indiana, for trial. The father of the Renos has been arrested charged with receiving stolen goods.

Gen. Thomas, and the members of his staff who accompanied him in his tour, reached Nashville on Wednesday afternoon. The General traveled *incog.* most of the time during his absence.

The census of Chicago, just completed by school agents, foots up 200,415 souls, no allowance being made for absentees.

Gov. Morton's health continues feeble, so that he is unable to accept invitations to speak in different States.

LOCAL NEWS.

David Bartlett, Edward Watson, *alias* Ed. McGuire, *alias* "Fairy" McGuire, and Orem Simms, *alias* "Rory" Simms, were arrested on Friday by Capt. Jourdan, Detective Elder and Boston Detective Sargent, on a charge of having robbed the Bowdoinham, Me., Bank, of $75,000 in bonds and notes, on the 22d of last June. The arrests were effected after severe struggles with desperate thieves, and the pursuit extended over the space of four months. The prisoners were yesterday taken to Boston for trial. All three are professional burglars, and have served out several years in State Prisons.

Judge Barbour, of the Superior Court, Chambers, gave an important oral opinion yesterday on the question of the powers of the Board of Health in the supression of nuisances, and also on the constitutionality of its organization, and of the right of the Legislature to confer upon it legislative powers. He disagrees with Judge McCunn on one point, and with Judge Daly and Judge Barnard on another. A report of the opinion will be found in our law column.

The work of reconstruction of St. Patrick's Cathedral, lately destroyed by fire, has been begun. Scaffolding is being put up and the *débris* removed. It is intended to rebuild it on the original plan, substituting, only, iron pillars for those of wood in the old building, and roofing with slate instead of shingle.

The Constitutional Amendment in the South—A Common Sense View.

The Savannah *Republican* disputes the accuracy of the statement now in circulation that it is the only paper in the South which favors the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment. The *Republican* protests that its support of the amendment has not been more decided than that of the *Bee* and *Picayune* of New-Orleans, and also of "several North Carolina papers of excellent character and ability, and as many more in Virginia and Texas of equally good standing." With regard to the *Picayune*, we believe that it has in a quiet way succumbed to local pressure, and receded from its position touching the amendment. Its argument in support of the measure, however, remains unanswered, and even from a Southern stand-point is unanswerable. That the same kind of influence which disturbed the purpose of the *Picayune* is at work elsewhere in the South is evident from the apologetic tone of the Savannah journalist, who feels the need of company to strengthen his position.

The *Republican* takes the common sense view of the situation when, referring to the ground upon which the few Southern journals which recommend ratification base their arguments, it says:

> "True, they may not favor it because there is anything in it peculiarly acceptable to them, or because they like it in any sense; but they have favored, and are still favoring it as a matter of *expediency*, in order to hasten the day when affairs in the South shall be restored to their normal condition, and to avert the dangers which, even the unskillful interpreter of political events must acknowledge, are likely to result from a protracted discussion and agitation of the issues now before the people—dangers to both North and South, and from which no section will enjoy immunity.

This is the right stand to take, and it is the one which, we trust, will in time commend itself to the Southern people. We cannot ask them to ratify the amendment as a measure agreeable to their desires or flattering to their pride. Simply as a matter of expediency is it entitled to their attention. It affords the readiest method of regaining admission to Congress; it presents the least oppressive, the least annoying terms which the North is likely to offer, and its acceptance by the South would, we believe, at once terminate the period of peril and suspense, and enable the Southern people to apply themselves, without fear of disturbance, to the repair of their material interests. Expediency may not be the highest conceivable ground upon which to build a public policy, but, after all, it must necessarily enter largely into any plan for readjusting the relations of North and South. Not what we would like best, but what is possible, is the point at which practical men are accustomed to aim.

Labor and Its Chances.

If, as many believe, this country is to afford a solution of many vexed questions in regard to the condition of the laborer, and the relation toward him by the capitalist, the progress in this direction of other countries must be carefully noted from time to time. The French system of partnerships *en commandite* is of comparatively old date, and has been adopted in America under the name of silent partnerships to a considerable extent. It consists simply of associations of persons who are provided with capital by a sleeping partner, who retains a certain control over the money invested but who receives his share of profits only in common with his associates. The next method, leaving out of account the schemes of socialists, is what has become generally recognized as the coöperative. In this form of association each individual contributed his proportion of money, and the association purchased by means of its appointed agent, goods for private consumption, which were retailed at the usual price, but without adulteration, to the members and the public. The various expensive methods of competition, such as costly premises, advertising, etc., were avoided, and the result was a considerable margin of profit, which profit was divided among the shareholders at the end of the year in proportion to their stock and their purchases. There might be a very interesting history of the early days of this movement. In one case, the partners having contributed a little fund and secured a little store found, when their wares were placed upon the shelves, that the show was so insignificant as to cover them with confusion. It was long before one was found with courage sufficient to sally out before the assembled group of criticising neighbors and, taking down the shutters, display the dreary emptiness of the concern. The shutters were taken down, however, and the goods were speedily sold, and it was not long before complete success crowned the venture. This earliest kind of effort was followed by organizations of tailors, bootmakers and other handicraftsmen, who began, not merely to buy for their own use, but to manufacture for the supply of all who might choose to deal with them. These again were followed by larger enterprises, until at last there were several factories at work whose capital was subscribed and whose machinery was run by a body of men, every one of whom was a partner in the concern.

A new phase of the question was entered upon within a comparatively recent period, and there were some interesting descriptions read at the late British Social Science Congress of what has been doing among the workmen and capitalists of Yorkshire. As our readers are probably aware, there existed for a long time, and still exists to a great extent, a bitter feeling of hostility between British miners and their employers. Strikes have been common and prolonged, and not only has much misery prevailed, but personal safety has often been endangered. In this state of things a Yorkshire mining firm, weary of battling with a host of difficulties and annoyances, resolved to end them at once and forever by a new method. The firm divided their whole interest into shares of small amounts, and invited their men to buy. Of the profits, the owners retained ten per cent., and all beyond that was to be divided among the shareholders in the first place, and the non-shareholders next, in proportion to wages earned. The results of this wise plan have exceeded all anticipation. The owners (Messrs. Briggs) were netting *four* per cent. per annum on their capital before their experiment was commenced. The profits for the twelve months just closed were *nineteen* per cent., leaving nine per cent., or a sum of eighteen hundred pounds, for distribution. At the same time the utmost harmony has been established, no more police protection is required, and the entire force of laborers are cheerful and contented.

This experiment was, as we have said, suggested by the recurrence of continual strikes. Its realization has abolished the desire for strikes, as it would do in other localities if tried. Perhaps there is no country where strikes are so frequent as in our own, and where, at the same time, there is so much intelligence which might be made available for their prevention. There are opportunities contained in the foregoing scheme for settling not only the strike question, but many others—such as apprenticeship hours of labor, and so forth. Is it not fair to say that the active minds among our own employed classes are studying their business in an unintelligent manner? They are dealing with minor points, and leaving the main point out of view entirely. To work for eight hours instead of ten is not a question of exaction or tyranny on the part of masters, but of inclination on the part of their men. Suppose these men were able to profit more by ten hours' work than they could by eight, would they not adopt the former time? But there never was nor ever can be any arbitrary rule for hours of labor, and if a few establishments adopted the eight-hour rule others would not. In fact there are vast numbers who toil twelve, fourteen, sixteen hours a day. The matter of labor is, in fact, one of bargain and sale, and must be so discussed. At present the laborer enters the market with a commodity for sale—call it skill, training, endurance, it is still a commodity—and if there be no agreement of opinion as to value and length of service, no sale can be effected. Suppose, however, that the laborer own his own labor—which he can do by coöperation, if not able to work alone—the whole problem is solved. His association can resolve to work not eight, but six hours, if it chooses, and there can be no more of the misery and violence born of blind and unreasoning strikes.

There is one other benefit which the coöperative system would confer upon this country especially, and it may be referred to appropriately upon the eve of an election. We mean the increased independence of voting employes. That influence of a frequently stringent kind is brought to bear upon the workmen of large establishments, whose votes are required for some favorite of the employer, is not always capable of decided proof, but it is assumed by many to be true, nevertheless. If this influence does exist, and is used, it could and would be utterly destroyed by coöperation. And thus the republicanism of the nation would be vindicated and purified, and prosperity and political dignity advance together.

The Constitutional Convention.

The Constitution of this State provides in express terms that at the general election in the year 1866, the question "Shall there be a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same?" shall be submitted to the people of the State for their decision. The election is nearly upon us, but there has been as yet very little discussion of this question. This is probably because the question is entirely overslaughed in the heat of the political contest, the issues of which reach far beyond the limits of any one State, and which have in a measure shut out from the public mind the consideration of mere State interests.

We trust, however, that this matter may not be entirely overlooked, for, aside from the questions of national interest involved in this decision, there is no question which comes with more importance before the people than this one of a revision of the Constitution. We are clear that such a revision and amendment is needed. If there were no other part of it that needed overhauling except our judicial system, that of itself would imperatively demand it. The present condition of things amounts to a denial of justice, and is a disgrace to a people which claims to be as intelligent as we do. It takes about seven years, with all diligence, to procure the determination of a controversy by our highest Court, and that time is rapidly increasing instead of diminishing; for the Court of Appeals cannot dispose of cases as fast as they are brought there. The evil is so manifest that a proposition was made a year or two since to pass a special amendment of the Constitution, by means of which at least the arrears of business already accrued might be disposed of. But the amendment was voted down—not that a large majority would not have approved of it, if it had been brought home to them, but many knew little about it, and there was a pretty decided, though quiet, effort on the part of the Democrats to vote it down, because it of necessity made some places which would be filled by a Republican Administration.

That measure would have been but of temporary relief in any event. The question now is far different. It is to be decided now whether we shall make any provision for an evil, incurable under our present Constitution, which every year would make more burdensome if there were no growth of business in our State, but which that growth must very soon make unendurable. It is of the utmost importance that in some way this evil should be remedied. Whether we should abandon the system of an elective judiciary is a subject calling for careful discussion, and will very probably receive due consideration at the hands of the Convention when it shall come together. But, however that question shall be determined, some measures must be adopted to cure this evil of which we speak, and they can be adopted in no other way than by a Constitutional Convention.

Again, the condition of our cities is one which calls for the fullest consideration of such a Convention. The evils of misgovernment are becoming so great and so glaring that some change of system has become absolutely imperative. Ordinary legislation has done something—extraordinary legislation has done more. But still corruption and plunder thrive and increase, and the schemes of knaves to enrich themselves out of the public treasury succeed, and the defensive resources of our present system seem to be almost exhausted. It is high time that the wisdom and prudence of the State should be brought to bear upon the matter by way of devising some new system or some improvement which we cannot procure under the present Constitution; otherwise we are drifting toward a Vigilance Committee.

We have mentioned but two reasons for calling such a Convention. They seem to us powerful, and we hope that the people will consider them and vote accordingly. It will need some painstaking to accomplish the result—some care in printing and distributing ballots, and a little personal effort on behalf of those who desire these evils to be cured. But with that care we have no doubt that the vote will be largely in favor of the holding of the Convention.

A Quiet and Practicable Disposition of the Mexican Question.

The benevolent designs of the Emperor Napoleon toward Mexico having been as unsuccessful as they were *mal adroit*, and the mission of Maximilian being about as great a fiasco as Butler's Big Bethel acmpaign, the Old and New World observers thereof can profitably take stock of the situation, so to speak, and read the history of the "occupation" by the light of more recent events and often illustrated doctrines. Of these events and doctrines none has been more conspicuous than those appertaining and belonging to what are called interferences in your neighbor's affairs in the "interests of humanity." The methods of this interference are many and various. One Power, as, for instance, England, looks over the wall of its neighbor's yard and "remonstrates," taking exceeding care that her own safety from practical illustrations of the law of force be averted from herself. France is more practical—she settles a quarrel, where she is strong enough to do it, by extinguishing both combatants and constituting herself sole trustee and residuary legatee of their effects. We Americans have usually hit the happy medium, and in the cases where we have intervened, the tattered and bruised belligerents have found with us a home. During the last few years these methods have been illustrated. There was on this continent a great war and there was a little one. In Mexico there were anarcy, confusion, murder, chronic warfare. In the United States there was a contest which was destined to crowd into four short years a dozen Waterloo's and a dozen Ciudad Rodrigos—only larger ones—and some exploits upon the water which the shades of Van Tromp and Villenvue and Blake and Nelson might have contemplated with approval. Clearly the "friends of humanity" had their mission made manifest. So they set to work. The practical Nephew of his Uncle put a man in charge of the poor, unstable Mexicans, who, in order to cure them of their predilections for powder and ball and cold steel, proceeded to shoot and otherwise slay all who were opposed to his errand of peace making. As for our own case, we fared somewhat worse. Intervention in our case meant real war, and we were disappointed by the holding back of the diplomatists, who said that an attack upon American soil might, nay would, cause all our armies, North and South, to unite to hurl back the invader, postponing their own settlement to a future day. And thus the amiable plan to divide the Union in the interests of humanity would have only united it in the interest of manhood. So we were let alone, save so far as quiet aid by blockade-runners, the shielding of piracy and other comparatively safe measures were concerned, for to meddle with us was rash in the extreme.

In Mexico the failure is not less complete, and is altogether ridiculous. Maximilian has for years been at war with the people who "invited" him to sojourn among them, and who voted to place him upon a newly constituted throne. The throne was well enough; was no doubt constructed, as the Emperor Napoleon I said thrones are, of a few boards and a few yards of colored cloth, but the real power which waits upon Majesty did not come, and once more the question comes before the world of what "in the interests of humanity" is to done with the "Halls of the Montezumas," and the extensive territory lying round and adjacent thereto. Naturally the world looks to the United States for the answer, and in fact the question takes the shape of—what will the United States do about or with Mexico. Well, we are a people apt to learn and to apply the knowledge of others, and therefore we may adopt the phrase "in the interests of humanity," and study somewhat upon what it may mean as viewed from our side of the hedge. It is very possible that we may discover that to kill your friend is not the way to cure him, and that Mexico, poor, bewildered, bloodstained Mexico, may be helped out of her trouble in a better fashion than that patented by European potentates. At all events there is a growing feeling that if a friendly arm be tendered to Maximilian he would gladly and gracefully retire, and that the Emperor of the French would as gladly accept the consequent, almost inevitable, humble pie if it were garnished with the usual and appropriate diplomatic trimmings.

Reforms in Tenement-houses.

With all that the New-York Board of Health has accomplished in the sanitary field, it must not be forgotten that thus far nothing has been done in the permanent improvement of our great abuse—the tenement-houses. These vast receptacles of human beings are as crowded as they ever were; their rooms are as badly ventilated, and their inhabitants are as much subject to foul-air diseases; they are as unsafe in fires and as poorly constructed as they were before the Board began its operations. So far as we know, each new house planned or built is much like its predecessors, and no check has yet been laid either on the builders' plans or on the numbers to be accommodated in a given space.

One great evil was indeed for a time somewhat diminished—the cellar population; but even this effort, we fear, has died out with the cessation of the cholera, and now the dark and unventilated cellars of the Fourth and Sixth Wards still hold their throngs of miserable people, and the low lodging-houses still take in their crowds of wretched lodgers to sleep on the damp floors. We do not allude to this want of success of the new Board in struggling against these gigantic evils as any reproach to their energy, for they have had, undoubtedly, all they could do in averting the cholera, cleaning the streets, disinfecting houses and contending with such nuisances as bone-factories, slaughter-houses and cattle-driving. They have accomplished an immense work in preparing the City against the pestilence, and another in efforts to check it; for this work we cannot be too grateful. Now, it is incumbent on them to turn their full attention to the two great evils—the cellar population and the condition of the tenement-houses. There seems to be some slight doubt as to their full legal power in attacking these evils. The act which created them apparently gives them full scope to correct any unsanitary conditions which may prevail either in cellars or tenement-houses; but if more full legislation be needed, they should at once prepare a careful bill, touching on these matters, to be presented to the next Legislature.

The evil of a cellar population could easily be cured, as it was in Liverpool, by an act removing all the population inhabiting under-ground dwellings, under such and such conditions which can be specified after a fixed period of time. Twenty thousand people were removed in this way in Liverpool within one year, to the immense sanitary benefit of the town. There would be a temporary hardship, indeed, in thus turning into the street some thousands of wretched tenants, but it would be a hardship more than compensated by the general improvement gained to the public health. Some of the lodgers would be taken to the Police-stations and Alms-house, others would drift into the suburbs, and others be absorbed in remote quarters of the city. At all events, these nests of pestilence, disease and crime would be broken up, as they ought long ago to have been. Then in regard to the tenement-houses, the Board would do well to prepare an act which should control any future plans for such buildings, requiring certain features of ventilation and construction, certain means of safety and escape in case of fire, certain conveniences for offal and *excreta*, and limiting the number of night-lodgers to a given space. The proportion of cubic inches to a person is well fixed by European experience, and any excess of such proportion should be strictly punished. We see not why by such a law all new tenement-houses should not be built in the most healthy and secure manner, and a vast improvement be effected in this most important class of buildings. The rapacity of builders and landlords could thus be checked, and a care for the health of their tenants be forced from them.

Such a law, too, could be made to act on the buildings now in use, and if, after proper inspection by the Board, they were pronounced unsafe or unhealthy, they could be summarily put in good order at the expense of the owners.

How many a dark, unventilated "middle-room" could thus be put in connection with the air, and how many a damp ground-room have its foundations drained, and privies be changed, and cess-pools removed, and suitable escapes be made for the crowded tenants.

The crowding of two or three families in a room could thus be broken up, and numbers be strictly limited in proportion to space.

Such a field of improvement and reform as here opens to the Board of Health, can hardly be imagined.

The great sanitary evil of the City is the condition of its tenement-houses; and if the Commission do not earnestly seek to mend that, they will disappoint the expectations and hopes of their best friends and supporters.

There may be such a thing in a Reformatory Board as too great caution; and, we have sometimes feared, that this would be the rock on which the efforts of this Commission would split. Endless legal difficulties can be raised against any vigorous measure for the improvement of the City. But a certain boldness and confidence in their purpose and the good sense of the community should lead them to strike fearlessly at these vast evils. We should have liked ere this to have heard of more efforts made to reform the tenement-houses and to remove the underground population. If the Board hesitate on account of supposed want of power, we trust that they will see to it early that they have sufficient legal power, and then go on to vigorous action. No reform proposed in this City is nearly so important as this; and thousands of human lives will depend on their prompt and energetic efforts.

Mr. Peabody's Gift to Harvard.—Mr. George Peabody has given another proof of his exhaustless and munificent generosity by presenting one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to Harvard University for the foundation and maintenance of a Museum and Professorship of American Archæology and Ethnology. The field into which Mr. Peabody thus invites the wise men of Harvard to enter is a most interesting one; and so little has been attempted in this direction in this country that the vigorous researches to which this noble endowment will prompt must sooner or later result in important discoveries.

Naturalization and the Registry.—It is very important that those persons who have hitherto voted as citizens, without any inquiry by the Registrars as to whether their parents were naturalized, should be aware that they must, unless they are prepared with proofs of the said naturalization, take out papers themselves before they can be registered. There are, it seems, a very large number of persons situated as above, and they should see to the matter at once.

TENNESSEE.

Adjournment of the Last Volunteer Court-martial.

Nashville, Saturday, Oct. 20.

The General Court-martial, of which Brevet Brig.-Gen. Shafley is President, and of which Maj.-Gen. A. C. Gillem was formerly President, and which has been in session in this city for the past two months, this day adjourned *sine die*, having concluded the business before them. This was done by order of Maj.-Gen. Thomas.

This was the last Court of volunteer officers in the service, and its adjournment is an evidence that the trial of officers and others connected with the volunteer service has ended with the military courts. The several members of the Court repair home, to report to the Secretary of War for muster out of service. The Judge-Advocate, Samuel J. Voris, formerly Captain in an Illinois Regiment, now a Lieutenant in the Seventeenth United States Infantry, reports to Gen. Thomas. The case of Thompson Taylor, in the United States District Court, has been dismissed by *nolle prosequi*.

OHIO.

The State Fair—Lease of the Sandusky and Cincinnati Railroad—Official Returns of the State Election.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Saturday, Oct. 20.

The Ohio State Fair, which has been in session for the past three days at Dayton, closed yesterday, and was a complete success.

Official returns from all but three counties in the State are received. Taking the Cox and Morgan vote of these three counties, the Radical majority in the State is 43,311.

The Cincinnati, Dayton and Eastern Railway closed a contract yesterday, leasing perpetually the Sandusky and Cincinnati Railroad, extending from Sandusky to Dayton. The gap between Dayton and Cincinnati will be filled up immediately.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

Defeat of the Democratic Party and the Reason for it—Its Opposition to the War Fatal—Western Elections—What will New-York do—Speech and Principles of Mr. Hoffman.

The Beeches, Saturday, Oct. 13, 1866.

The Times uttered a great political truth when it said, The people of this country dread the ascendency of the Democratic Party. It is very difficult for a man who has always acted with the Democratic Party to understand this. He has been accustomed to look at that party as historically triumphant; as associated with many of the great names of the past, and as the author of great measures of policy. But he is blind to two facts, which decide the people. First, that the Democratic Party has totally changed its ideas; and secondly, that the people are much more advanced in intelligence, and can clearly see what that change is. From a liberal, generous party, in favor of human progress and freedom, it became allied with slavery, with an oligarchy of slave-holders; and it maintained these with the dogma of secession and the dogma of inferior races. In this age of the world, the theory of the present Democratic Party is about equal to that of an astronomer who denies that the earth turns round, or a churchman who maintains the temporal sovereignty of the Pope.

But with all this, the Party might have lingered along a few years but for its insane opposition to the war. That was a quick and fatal blow. The death of the rebellion was the death of the Democratic Party under its present organization. It cannot be what Mr. Weed calls "reformed," for there is no principle of reformation in it. It has no moral sense, no convictions of any kind. There is no one thing on the face of the earth it believes in, except the Democratic name and the inferiority of the negro. What a platform to stand on, in the America of 1866! A great party must have convictions. The time is gone by in which a prevalent party can be formed on Mr. Weed's theory of combinations; and nothing to my mind can be more absurd than to talk about what Judge P., and Mr. R. and Mr. W. agreed to do at Philadelphia, or Saratoga, or Albany. The people, who have convictions, will send them all where six States' voting have sent their colleagues—to the gulf of political perdition. And why? Why are the depths of the popular heart moved? Why are the people stirred against their old leaders?

I will give you three reasons, which are quite sufficient. *First*, The people found that the copperheads of the North and the rebels of the South, and the policy of Mr. Johnson, were all united, *to take from the loyal people the fruits of their victory in the war.* If the rebel Territories could send a full representation to Congress, and the copperheads of the North could gain a little, *then* the Democratic Party would be reinstated in power, the fruits of victory lost, and the rebels triumphant. Half a million of lives and three thousand millions of money would be lost. The rebels would have gained the substance of victory and the loyal people be defeated. The very heavens would darken and the angels might weep over so sad a failure. Do you think a people more intelligent than any on earth, a people who sent millions of men to the field to defend their Government, will ever submit to the ascendancy of rebels and copperheads? The idea that we must receive rebel representatives in order to preserve the Union is naked nonsense. It is disgraceful to the human intellect. The Union was complete when Lee surrendered. The law prevails and the flag floats over every inch of our territory. The people are resolved that the war shall be *completed*, and the fruits of victory enure to those *who won the battle.*

Secondly, The great body of the earnest, religious people of this country are on the loyal side, and specially opposed to the course of Mr. Johnson. They have convictions. They are in earnest. They are what Mr. Weed calls Radicals; and if you want to know what their influence is, you can look to the Western elections—past and to come. When you count in the West, north of the Ohio, 60 Radical members to 11 Democrats, you will find that the West has her convictions, loyal and religious; and that she will act on these convictions, honestly and earnestly. The religious sentiment of the country was very earnest against the course and pilgrimage of Mr. Johnson. This, too, was almost compulsory; for thoughtful, religious men are always prepared to support the President if they can.

Thirdly, There is great disgust at the manner in which the recent appointments have been made—not because every man did not concede the right and propriety of the President in appointing whom he pleased, but from the obvious *purpose* of it. I need not discuss this point. The power of patronage in the National Government has become so immense that it may be well hereafter to consider whether we may not constitutionally put some limits to it. Such are some of the reasons why the people, especially in the West, have become earnest and excited in the recent elections. The vote is immense and the verdict irrepealable.

Now what is the verdict? It is that the Democratic Party shall *not* come into power, and the rebel territories shall *not* be represented till they have adopted the Amendments to the Constitution. This is our *ultimatum*, and those who do not accept it will fare worse.

And now what will New-York do? There are just two things she can do. She may and should consider the contest ended, and join the great phalanx of States, determined to defeat copperheads and rebels, or she may elect Mr. Hoffman and be isolated from the loyal States and powerless in the Government. If she does the last, it will make not a particle of difference in the general politics of the country; but it will concern herself very much. New-York is the most populous and the most wealthy State in the Union, and she ought to exercise her due share of influence; but if she votes for Hoffman, she will be regarded with jealousy and suspicion.

I am not a citizen of New-York; but it seems to me, looking on, that Mr. Hoffman is a dangerous man. This impression I derive from his speech in Brooklyn, reported in the Times. Two points in his speech were these: First—He opposes the amendment of the Constitution preventing perjured rebels from taking office—for the amendment excludes no others. And what is his reason? Why, it is nothing less than that these rebels are the men of genius, worth and influence at the South! Did any man ever before hear of recommending a traitor and perjurer to public confidence, because he had more talents than others? We don't want traitors in Congress because they are men of talent. No! These perjured traitors must know that never again shall they be trusted with any power in the national Government. Another generation must grow up in the South before they can be trusted with power. We have fought this political battle on the war ground, and we mean that the war shall be completed in every particular.

Mr. Hoffman also said, he was opposed to the Boards of Commissioners in New-York, as appointed by the State, because they are partisan. Now, what prevents New-York City from being burnt, plundered or filled with the cholera? Nothing—but the power of the *State* acting through those Boards of Commissioners. Take them away and no prudent man will give half price for your property. But Mr. Hoffman proposes to appoint them by your Aldermen and Council. Who are they but representatives of the *proletaire class?* The very object of creating these Boards is that the power of the *State* may guard the City.

Mr. Hoffman then wants to put the rebel leaders in office, because they are men of genius (!) and appoint the Board of Commissioners by the City authorities. I commend these ideas to every man who has any interest in the property and business of New-York. If I recollect right, New-York City pays something like twenty-five millions a year in taxes. How much will it be when the State leaves you to the tender mercies of a Democratic City Government?

A Veteran Observer.

VIRGINIA.

Rain Damaging the Tobacco Crop—The Trade and some Recent Sales—Workings of the Internal Revenue System—Political Affairs—The Northern Elections and Expressions of Opinion—A National Cemetery.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Richmond, Thursday, Oct. 11, 1866.

The October rains and the October elections making an alliance offensive and defensive, have achieved a complete victory over the spirits of the people. I rather think, however, that the rain is entitled to the chief credit of the conquest. For two days now has been falling one of those cold continuous rains that disfigures our climate and makes everybody thoroughly uncomfortable. It has had two other and more serious effects, for there has been so much of it within the last three weeks that it has most seriously interfered with the curing of the tobacco crop, and has most sensibly injured the quality of the leaf, thus taking thousands out of the pocket of the old Dominion at a time when she can most illy afford it. The tobacco crop, up to the time of cutting, when these rains unfortunately set in, was one of the most promising that the State ever had; but unless we have a change soon to genuine Indian Summer, the quantity of sun-cured will be decidedly meagre.

THE TOBACCO TRADE.

Having drifted tobaccoward, it may interest the trade in New-York to explain some recent sales here and at Petersburgh at most fabulous prices. Here the sale was loudly trumpeted as of light wrappers at $1,000 per hundred, and a sample of the lot was put up at various prominent places in the city, and even the amateur in tobacco examining these found himself unable to imagine why it brought this enormous price. Here is the explanation—there was only thirteen pounds of it, and if there be further mystery, it is susceptible of solution. Jones & Smith being tobacco brokers, wish to build up through the State a reputation for paying high prices in order that the planters may be induced to make them consignments. So Jones & Smith select a small lot of choice, from 10 to 30 pounds, have it put up at auction and run it up to these enormous figures. The results are manifest, the papers have full accounts of the purchase by Jones & Smith of a lot of tobacco at these unprecedented high prices, and the consequence is, those enterprising gentlemen have obtained a large amount of advertising for a comparatively inconsiderable outlay of money. This, I am assured on sufficient authority, is the inside history of these extraordinary sales; but it is proper to add that another motive is the strife for the tobacco trade between Richmond and Petersburgh—each city striving to produce the impression on the planting mind that it is the superior market; but whether as a strife between cities or individuals, these high prices are no criterion, and are never paid but for the small lots named.

A STIR IN BUSINESS CIRCLES.

Some stir has been created by the fact that an investigation has been ordered by the Government into the workings of the Internal Revenue system in this city, Mr. A. B. Robinson, a special agent of the Treasury Department, having been in the city the past two days engaged in that work. What foundation there may be for the numerous complaints lodged at Washington against the Collector here, the report of Mr. Robinson will develop; and in advance of that report it would not be just either to the Collector or the complainants to give currency to the numerous rumors that are afloat in the city. Generally these Government investigations are the veriest farces, but the high character Mr. Robinson sustains in the Internal Revenue Department justifies the belief that his report will do exact justice in the premises.

THE GREAT SURPRISE

evinced by Mr. Noyes, in the synopsis he furnished you of his observations in Virginia, over the fact that he did not find the people here gabbling politics, is but one more evidence of the singular misapprehension in the North of the general tone of the people of the South. The fact stated by Mr. Noyes I had mentioned numerous times, and if the people of the North would only take the evidence at hand, they would know of the truth concerning these regions. Throughout Virginia, whatever it may be elsewhere, there is what might be called political apathy—an utter indifference to matters of Government, either State or national. But whoever should mistake this feeling for sullen discontent would commit a grave error, for it is nothing of the kind. It is indifference only, and the natural result of the anomalous position in which the Southern States have been kept since the close of the war; and the universality of the feeling is very materially aided by the growing belief in the minds of the people that their late troubles and disasters were brought on by too much politics. Hence they shun political meetings of all sorts and kinds, and take no interest whatever in political matters. The one thing that I believe utterly impossible to achieve is to form a political party in Virginia. When When the old Committees were called together to select delegates to the Philadelphia August Convention, notwithstanding the vague hope prevalent that through the Convention lay the road to deliverance, not a majority of the Committee could be got together, after long notice and an adjournment of two weeks to secure a full attendance. And those who were present, meeting in the City of Richmond for two successive days, did not draw a score of the citizens of the city to witness their action. Now mark the contrast. Last week, the question of railroad consolidation coming before the Board of Public Works, drew to Richmond many of the ablest men in the State, some of them coming from its most remote counties. Everybody took an interest in the discussion, so everybody was on the *qui vive* to learn the result.

Next Spring Virginia must elect a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, members of the Legislature and of Congress, and I really do not see how the people are going to get through with the job. Important as is this election, I have never heard it mentioned publicly or privately any where in the State except when I have myself propounded some question concerning it, and then my answers showed a profound indifference to the whole matter. Nobody has been proposed for the great office of Governor, nobody has suggested himself as a candidate, and if this be the state of the case as to the gubernatorial office, what chance is there of obtaining eight gentlemen in the State willing to go through the farce of being elected to the Congress of the united States? Not in a single newspaper in the State has there been any reference whatever to these themes. In the North such a state of affairs would sadly perplex the wire-pullers, and here, too, if there were any.

The newspapers and people of the State have, however, been watching in their listless way, and commenting upon the

RECENT ELECTIONS NORTH,

and the outcroppings of public sentiment upon this are of value. The effect of these elections upon the public mind has been only to make the people more indifferent to politics than before. The general tone of the press—I might say universal—of Richmond, Danville, Petersburgh and Lynchburgh, together with nearly all the County papers, is that the result of these elections is no argument whatever in favor of adopting the Constitutional Amendment, and that the policy of the Southern people is to reject the Amendment and wait and pray for the return of the Conservatives to power in the North. Even the Charlottesville *Chronicle* subscribes partly to this, and says:

> "The agony is at last over, and Radicalism is again triumphant. This was anticipated. What shall the South do? Nothing. Shall it adopt the Constitutional Amendment? No."

The *Chronicle*, it will be remembered, no longer ago than last week said that the South wanted rest, and to secure it would adopt this Amendment, provided it would be accepted as a settlement by the North, and should be accompanied by an explicit declaration that Congress should never attempt to regulate suffrage in the States. Remembering this, the above is a strange sort of fruit, and sadly in contrast with the growth of last week.

There are some few in the State who are looking upon these elections with a clearer vision, and are tracing effect to cause with unerring accuracy; and among these few is the Norfolk *Old Dominion*. The last number of this journal, whose recent editorials have attracted general attention, concludes an article upon the Pennsylvania election in these words:

> "If CLYMER had possessed one-half the patriotism he professes, he would have withdrawn his name from the contest immediately after the meeting of the Conservative National Convention, and forced the old fossils to the act of burying the departed glory of other days, and to enter the political arena with a strong conservative leader, upon whom the stigma contained in the word "Copperhead "did not rest, the result would have been entirely different. But he happened to belong to that class of political Bourbons who never forget nor learn anything. It was just this class of old Democratic tricksters and wire-pullers that the Radicals wanted for their opponents. They wanted men whose record during the war would warrant them in reviving the passions which prevailed at that time to oppose them. The one great object of the Convention was to destroy this tempting bait thrown out by the "Copper Democracy" to the Radicals, and induce them to join the Conservatives in fighting the devil with fire. But CLYMER & Co. would not back down, nor let go of the dead carcass of their dear old party, which gave the Radicals just what they wanted, viz.: a chance to hitch the war, with all its responsibilities, upon the coat-tails of these ambitious partisans. The result is, they are defeated, and the Conservative movement has been neutralized for the present, at least."

If I could say that these words were a reflex of popular opinion in the State here, it would be a sign of promise, but I cannot do so, for these are opinions held but by a small minority. It is becoming more evident that Virginia is teaching herself to believe that her deliverance can or rather will be wrought only by the party of which CLYMER is a representative, and hence she would have the class of which he is the type put forward on all occasions as standard-bearers of Conservatism.

Leaving these as not cheerful themes to dwell upon, I come to mention the fact that

A NATIONAL CEMETERY

is just being established two miles from the city, on the Williamsburgh road. Into this cemetery will be gathered the Federal dead sleeping around the city, who, dying in the various hospital prisons of Richmond during the war, were buried at random here, there and everywhere. There are five thousand of these, and that number of graves are being prepared at the new resting place. The same general plan is being followed here as in the other national cemeteries the Government has established through the Southern States since the war. E. C.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Broken Bone Fever—Factories Building—A Question of Currency—Scuppernong Brandy—The Freedmen's Bureau.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., October, 1866.

During the Summer that has just passed, the coast of this State, and especially the City of Charleston, suffered very severely with the kind of fever known as *Dengue*, which is popularly called breakbone fever. Both these names are given to it on account of its most striking characteristic. Though it prevailed in Charleston to the extent (it was said) of nine thousand cases—certainly attacked very large numbers—still it was not often fatal, and often passed off after three or four days. The disease is popularly believed to be contagious. Two or three cases have recently appeared in Columbia—the highest point thus far known to have been reached by it. These few cases were all contracted in Charleston and developed after the parties reached Columbia.

An unusual amount of fevers prevail in Columbia, owing, it is presumable, to so much of the city being still in ruins, and so grown up with weeds and grass. The types of fever prevailing here, however, are mild, generally—intermittent, bilious and catarrhal.

The Autumn is beginning to brown the leaves in the woods, and with cold weather fevers usually depart. Frost is not expected here this year sooner than the first of November. There has not been a good rain here since May—five months, at least.

OPENING OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The University of South Carolina, at this place, resumed duties on the first of October, with about sixty students in attendance. The faculty is complete except the Professorship of Modern Languages, for which an election will be held at the annual meeting of the Trustees, near the last of November. Before the war the institution—then called a college—had usually from a hundred and thirty to a hundred and eighty.

A letter "from a colored man" appeared in a Columbia daily a few days ago, commenting, with disapproval, upon the circumstance of a white woman's having walked through our streets with a negro. The colored man is in favor of school-marm's teaching the little freedmen as much as they please or can, but he "felt a disgust" for the one that sets the new fashion of walking the streets with a negro. He correctly infers that this white woman was not "one of our own people" from the fact that she wore a tilting hoop and a big waterfall.

THE NEED OF MANUFACTURES.

The Press of the State are urging upon our people the advantages of manufacturing the cotton where it is grown. It costs about seven dollars a bale to ship cotton from Columbia to New-England, and about the same money to bring back the manufactured fabrics; thus adding very materially to the cost of the cloth to consumers living here. It is proposed to manufacture it where it is grown; and thus throw the profits of manufacture among our own people. Already something has been done. Col. CHILDS has rebuilt the Saluda factory, within two miles of this city, and will have it in operation in something over one month. This manufactures both cloth and yarn. Then in Greenville district Capt. THOMAS has been for several months actively engaged with an extensive factory in making cotton thread; and he is constantly increasing the number of his spindles. The Augusta factory (Georgia) has just declared its third quarterly dividend of five per cent. Everywhere in the upper districts water power is abundant; and even here within the corporate limits of this city there is a power equal to that at Lowell, we are advised. The erection of factories is one of the ways in which white labor will be gradually introduced, and black labor removed from the country. The negro is now thrown into competition with the superior race; and, as always occurs in such contests, the feebler must retire. The poor African must find his future home in some distant land where Saxon enterprise and American activity will not ride over him.

LEGAL-TENDER QUESTION.

A case of some importance was recently tried before Judge ALDRICH, in court held in the town of Yorkville. It involved the question of currency as a legal tender. A rule was issued against the Sheriff, for refusing to accept the United States legal-tender notes in discharge of an execution against the defendants. The case was carefully and elaborately argued by counsel on both sides. Judge ALDRICH decided, unhesitatingly, that the United States Treasury notes purporting to be a legal-tender in payment of debts, are not a legal-tender for debts, of any description, arising upon contracts made either previous to, or since the passage of the Currency Act by Congress. He conceived that the Constitution of the United States, as well as the laws of South Carolina, forbade any such conclusion. Notice of appeal in this case was given, and it will go before the Court of Appeals at its next sitting for a final hearing.

BUREAU SCHOOLS.

The educational agents of the Freedmen's Bureau have arrived in Columbia, and will open their several schools on the 15th inst. The corps of teachers brought on numbers seven or eight; all, we believe, women from the North. These appear to be generally young. It will be remembered that when this organization broke up the Summer's work at the end of the session, in June, there were upon the rolls of the nine schools at that time but few short of a thousand negro pupils. The success of the session now about to open depends entirely upon the whims or fancies of the freedmen. They are by nature fickle and unsteady of purpose, as well as improvident; and these causes may make the opening session less successful, numerically considered at least, than that which closed in June. In a few days we shall see; and we will make a note of it and advise the readers of the TIMES accordingly.

Schools for the whites are numerous, but small. The fact is, the impoverished condition of the country, added to the failure of the present year's crops, renders it almost beyond the means of our citizens to educate their children in first-class schools. To eat, is the first necessity of nature; to educate, comes after.

BRANDY AND NEGROES.

Scuppernong brandy has been made in Marion district of this State. It is made from the Scuppernong grape, or muscadine, which has been used in the West in making wines. The brandy is pronounced of excellent quality by tasters.

Negroes still continue to emigrate in small bodies, from ten to fifty together, to the West, where higher wages are promised them. We observe that several such bodies have recently left Georgia, going to Louisiana and Texas. WOOD.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Abatement of the Storm.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Oct. 18.

The steamer *Albermarle*, for Norfolk and Richmond, arrived here this afternoon. She reports having had a very pleasant passage, and that the recent heavy northeast gale has entirely abated.

The schooner *Ida Alice*, from Wotompkin Inlet, bound to New-York, with a cargo of sweet potatoes, put into Norfolk yesterday, with her jib-boom and head rail carried away by the late storm.

The wind is eastward this evening.

KENTUCKY.

Mr. Guthrie's Probable Speedy Resignation—Mr. Shipman Back in the Journal—"Democratic" Invites, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Oct. 13, 1866.

Mr. GUTHRIE, who is 73, seems failing so rapidly he may resign before December. Not unlikely, the Legislature this Winter will have two United States Senators to elect.

Mr. P. R. SHIPMAN, "in whose political judgment," Mr. PRENTICE declares, he has "more confidence than in that of any one else we have ever taken counsel with since the death of HENRY CLAY," has this week resumed his editorial connection with and virtual editorial control of the *Journal*. He already urges the South to stand out forever against the proposed amendment.

Mr. GEO. BABER, late of the *Journal*, starts here next week a "lively Democratic paper," the *Evening Herald*.

Duvall sheets "invite every Hobson man, not hopelessly Radical, to unite with Democrats upon the Democratic platform and in the Democratic organization."

Hon. JAS. SPEED urges an immediate organization of all Kentucky "Radical Unionists," "if not for success to-day, then for to-morrow; if not for next year, then for next." PONTIAC.

The Synodical Imbroglio—The Assembly is Synod and the Independent Synod, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Oct. 14, 1866.

The Synod of Kentucky convened at Henderson, the evening of the 10th, only to split in two the same evening on the question of membership, the clerk, S. S. MCROBERTS, in calling the roll omitting the names of ROBINSON, WILSON & CO., and the Moderator, R. L. BRECK, insisting upon his calling them. Despite the protest of Dr. R. J. BRECKINRIDGE, who was at last silenced by shouts of "Order," Mr. BRECK himself then called the roll of "all the constituent members of the Synod as found in the minutes of the Assembly of '66," and one hundred secessionists answered and organized, the fifty-six adherents of the Assembly refusing to answer. The adherents convened, organized, transacted business and adjourned to meet at Lexington, 20th proximo. Each Synod, claiming control of Centre College at Danville, has elected six Trustees thereof. The "Radical Synod" retains all the papers belonging to the Synod before divided. The Declaration and Testimony Synod proclaim that "the Assembly having done what it is not authorized by the constitution to do, its action is not binding on any inferior judicatory; and obedience rendered to such action is essentially immoral and subversive of the principles which constitute and characterize the Presbyterian Church."

As the Louisville Presbyterian Orphans' Home Society's constitution requires its members to be adherents of the Assembly, its now secession members are working for a constitutional amendment ignoring the Assembly. Its adhering members, though a minority, muster over one-third, and have so prevented the requisite two-thirds vote for an amendment. Its antagonistic parties are litigating before Judge PIRTLE for an $80,000 bequest, and his decision may turn on and conform to the above constitutional requirement. PONTIAC.

The Dr. Farris Case—Indictment and Conviction Under the Civil Rights Bill Before the United States Court—The Question of the Bill's Validity.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Oct. 15, 1866.

Gen. DAVIS' Examining Board report the arrest of Dr. FARRIS, United States Mail Agent, at Ghent, illegal, and made in a very violent manner; and the arrest and detention of the United States Mail steamer *Gen. Buell* at Warsaw, illegal, and done in a violent manner by an irregular mob of about 150, headed by the Sheriff and his deputy of Gallatin County, and composed of returned rebel soldiers and rebel sympathizers. So they recommend that those officers and two leading members of their "posse" be arrested and tried by competent authority. Under pretended forms of law, it was a premeditated rebel onslaught upon Dr. FARRIS for his having ordered, by Gen. BURBRIDGE's authority, while Provost Marshal at Warsaw, the shooting of two guerrillas, relatives of said Sheriff and deputy. Their case, I presume, is transferred to the United States Court.

Cases directly involving the constitutionality of the law transferring military cases from State to United States Courts, and of the Civil Rights law are, or soon will be, before Judge BALLARD.

Judge BALLARD having charged his Grand Jury to be governed by the "Civil Rights Bill" as the law of the land, in presenting their indictments against violators thereof, until it shall have been pronounced unconstitutional by competent judicial authority, or shall become nugatory through State action securing to the black man equal civil rights, remedies and liabilities with the white man, the Jury, under that bill, indicted for outrageous burglary, assault and robbery, of three blacks, three whites, the colored witnesses against whom had not been allowed to testify in a Court of this State. The Jury impanneled in this case, after hearing the colored testimony, counsels' argument, and Judge BALLARD's excellent charge, found the whites guilty. Prisoners' counsel may now move to arrest the judgment upon the question of jurisdiction. On that motion, as the Judge announced in his charge, he will "reserve for final determination the question of the validity of the Civil Rights Bill." PONTIAC.

P. S.—Appellate Court, Judge WILLIAMS dissenting, decide the late "Expatriation Law" unconstitutional.

ILLINOIS.

Political Action and Prosperity—Cholera—Crime—The Crops.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Oct. 13, 1866.

In my last I gave a full account of the doings and sayings of the "loyal Southerners" in our city, and a sketch of the remarks of Senator DOOLITTLE. Since then the only local excitement has been the Republican caucusses and the nomination for member of Congress for this district. Long John has been floored at last. His prestige is broken in upon, at least, if not gone. There was a combination of influences against him too strong to be withstood. Four of the five daily Republican papers opposed him—the *Tribune* and *Staats Zeitung* bitterly, while the *Journal* took no decided part in the contest on either side. The result is rather curious, however, in some respects. The charges most vigorously and persistently made against him related to his intemperate habits. His most active opponent was Ex-Sheriff HESSING, whose strength lies in the German beer saloons. The result of the caucusses showed that the wards which Mr. WENTWORTH carried were the most respectable in the city, while JUDD took those in which brothels and saloons do most abound and which are controlled by them. Mr. WENTWORTH, too, carried three-fourths of the delegates of the country towns, where the whisky influence is so much weaker than it is in the city.

In general politics there is nothing new that is of importance. The canvass lags a little just now; but still in some parts of the state large mass meetings continue to be held. We expect Gen. BUTLER here on the 17th. There is great curiosity to hear him. He is wonderfully popular at the West. His ideas meet with a hearty response from our people.

THE CHOLERA.

During the present week the cholera has broken out with increased fatality among us, and has created quite a panic with persons of weak nerves. It had nearly subsided, when the weather changed from pleasant to warm, muggy, foggy, drizzly, which had the effect to make the disease much worse than it had been during the season. The highest number of cases during any one day reported from the Board of Health is 73, and the deaths 25. But it is insisted that not more than half are published, and the frequent funeral processions seen in the street would seem to confirm this estimate. The disease follows the old established rule in a vast majority of cases. Filth and intemperance are its inviting causes. Some of our prominent men have been taken; but in almost every instance they have been preparing their systems for the attack by years of intemperate habits. Four-fifths, I judge from the reports, of the deaths have been among the foreigners. These are exposed from two causes; their unclean habits and their drinking habits. They huddle together in the most unhealthy localities, and thousands live in shanties, or low, meanly constructed houses, stuck down into mud, and reeking with filth. It is a great mystery that there is not a chronic pestilence among them. The fate of the intemperate in our city, who have already fallen victims to the disease is another fearful warning—to pass unheeded, we suppose, like those which have gone before it, by the wretched victims of appetite and passion.

A FEARFUL CATALOGUE.

There are seven persons confined in this city on a charge of murder, and three cases pending where the murderers have not yet been arrested. There are also, on the criminal calendars, over one hundred cases for lesser offences, from highway robbery down to simple larceny. A few days since ninety culprits were arraigned before the police court on a single morning. Our liquor saloons are consequently increasing in number, and our criminal calender lengthens and reddens in proportion.

THE CROPS.

The speculators are still holding out the idea that the corn crop is nearly ruined. But the farmers, such as I have conversed with, tell a different story. The crop is not a full one; but is fair, and there is no necessity for extreme high prices. The wheat crop, too, is to say the least, an average, and in many localities much more.

We had a sample of "carrying coals to Newcastle" this season. Peaches, the great staple of the St. Jo. County, Mich., were a failure this year, and none of the growers were actually in our market, bringing their supply for family use. They have been accustomed in good years to send us daily cargoes for weeks.

Our great engineering work, the lake tunnel, is rapidly approaching completion. There are less than 600 feet of the 5,200 to excavate, and the gangs of operators have approached so near each other, that the sound of picks can be heard, one from the other.

Chicago has not done growing yet. There has been an inconceivable amount of building this season, and yet there is scarcely a decent dwelling to be had. And so with business houses. They are all taken at heavy figures as soon as completed, and often long before. Our material prosperity is as yet unchanged. People are flocking in here from all parts of the globe, and business of all kinds is active and profit-yielding.

The tide of travel has been immense all the season. Every train is crowded, East, West, North and South. The prevalence of the cholera, even, does not appear to have any effect upon it.

The money market is easy, and there is apparently an abundance of currency. The inflated prices of everything is pretty good evidence of this.

THE TERRITORIES.

Denver City to Golden City—Idaho—Empire City and Berthond Pass—Valley of Clear Creek—Mining Operations—Scenery of the Rocky Mountains.

From Our Own Correspondent.

EMPIRE CITY, Colorado, Sept. 19, 1866.

I believe I informed you in my letter of the 17th inst. that I was about starting for the Rocky Mountains in company with Mr. JESSE L. WILLIAMS, one of the Government directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, for the purpose of examining some of the passes that had been surveyed for the road through this wild and forbidding portion of the route.

THE START.

Accompanied on horseback by Mr. BROWN, the Assistant Engineer who had been making these surveys, we started out from Denver on the morning of the 17th, in a comfortable covered carriage, drawn by a pair of lazy, broken down horses, these being considered the most safe and reliable for the rough mountain roads we were to traverse. Our objective point was Berthond Pass, and our route lay up the Valley of Clear Creek, or as near it as the road would allow us to travel. From Denver the base of the mountains appears so near as to invite a short morning walk to them before breakfast; but we only reached them after a long two hours' ride of twelve miles, behind our "safe and reliable" mules, over the intervening plains. We entered the somewhat broken and irregular base of the first range, or Table Mountain, as it is called, through the opening made by the Valley of Clear Creek, instead of by the regularly traveled road some miles further south, and made our first halt at Golden City, fourteen miles from Denver. This place is most beautiful for situation, and should have been the great commercial city for the mining interests of this portion of Colorado. But Denver, during the Cherry Creek excitement years ago, obtained a long distance the start of it, and will, from present appearances, retain the advantage. Here we found iron-ore, coal and fire-clay in abundance, all which will, sooner or later, be turned to good account.

GETTING INTO THE MOUNTAINS.

It being impossible to follow further up the Valley of Clear Creek, on account of the intervening cañon extending some twelve or fifteen miles in our proper direction, we were obliged to make a detour to the south and enter the next range through a less formidable gorge, up which a very good road had been made in the direction of Idaho and Empire Cities. We stopped an hour for a very good dinner at the Genessee Ranch, when we were overtaken by our very intelligent and eccentric friend WOLFE, whose acquaintance we had made at Denver, and who was wending his way to his mines in the mountains with a load of enormous cabbages, turnips, water, musk and other melons, the products of his large and well-cultivated farm on Clear Creek, near Denver. After regaling us for dessert with one of his finest melons, Mr. WOLFE opened to us his plans of a new process for separating the precious metals from the quartz, and also his theory for the extinction of cholera, all which, it is needless to say, met with our unqualified approbation.

CLEAR CREEK VALLEY.

Our road towards Idaho now lay over a very rough, precipitous country, to a point a few miles below that city, where we again struck the Valley of Clear Creek. As we followed along the abrupt windings of this valley, we were continually reminded of the insatiate thirst of man for the filthy lucre *gold*, by the broken and decaying flumes and water wheels, and the crumbling and half-refilled excavations in the banks along the stream, which had been made and used by the earlier pioneers in their search for hidden treasure. Some two miles below Idaho we passed the extensive and more permanent works, now being erected for the same purpose, by Gen. BEAUFORT for an eastern company of capitalists. At early dusk we found ourselves in front of the Beebe House, in Idaho, acknowledged to be the best hotel in Colorado, ourselves with good mountain appetites for an excellent supper which awaited us. Our venerable driver and part owner of our outfit, almost exhausted by his continuous wallopings of the mules, and our mules, (or rather horses by brevet, since the close of the war,) *hors de combat* from the effects of a long drive over rough roads, and the aforesaid wallopings of the venerable driver. On entering the hotel I was most agreeably surprised to find that it was owned and kept by old and familiar friends from Sullivan County, New-York, which fact rendered our short stay exceedingly pleasant. The hot springs, ample bathing and hotel accommodations, render this place the Saratoga of the mountains for the good people of Denver and adjacent cities.

ARRIVAL AT EMPIRE CITY.

An early breakfast enabled us to reach Empire City, eleven miles further up the valley, at 11 o'clock in the morning. At no point along our road were we out of view of the gulch and mountain mining operations, quartz mills, &c., being carried on by the sturdy and adventurous mountaineers. Mr. BROWN had informed us that we could not travel with our carriage nearer than a point about two miles from the pass at the foot of a trail, which would lead us to the summit, and that it would, therefore, be necessary for Mr. WILLIAMS and myself to procure saddle horses at Empire for the balance of our journey. This, together with our hasty lunch, detained us about an hour at Empire City. In the meantime we were informed by gentlemen at Empire that we could not make the ascent to the pass and return during the afternoon, and had, therefore, better defer the trip till morning. Mr. WILLIAMS, however, was too anxious to take a glimpse of the Pacific slope of the continent, and had come too far for that purpose to be deterred by any such prognostications, and we, therefore, set out at 12 on horseback, after arranging with our driver to meet us at 5 o'clock with the carriage at the foot of the trail. Our road, still following the Valley of Clear Creek, was quite good for six miles of the distance to the foot of the trail which leads from the wagon road up the southerly slope of the valley of a small tributary of Clear Creek, which heads near Berthond Pass. We made our way slowly up the trail, however, without much difficulty. In many places the path was quite steep and sideling, reminding one of the ascent as made years ago from the Glen House to Mount Washington. We dismounted several times to relieve our horses, and perhaps for greater safety. When near the top we started up a bevy of mountain grouse, one of which had the audacity to sit out the discharge of our revolvers upon a limb within twenty feet of us, without evincing greater emotion than an occasional wink of the left eye, (I had unfortunately left my fowling-piece in the carriage;) but after our pistols were unloaded, Mr. BROWN fired a stone at the bird, which struck a tree near by, and caused it to beat a hasty retreat.

BERTHOND PASS.

We reached Berthond Pass at 2 P. M. on Tuesday, Sept. 18, and were, for the first time in our lives, greeted with a most extended and magnificent view of the Pacific slope of the Western Continent. The summit of the Pass is but a few hundred feet below the timber, or arborescent line; and is about 6,100 feet above Denver City, and 11,200 feet above the level of the sea. The main range, or divide of the continent, was visible to the north and west of us for a distance of 100 miles at least, far beyond Long's Peak, which reared its bald head, spotted with eternal snow, far above the average level of the range. After spending an hour upon the Pass, and taking such note of the topography as would refresh our memories hereafter, we ascended the point of mountain south of the Pass to an elevation several hundred feet above the tree line, from which the view of Middle Park—valley of a tributary of Grand River, leading westward from the Pass—and the extended westerly slopes of the Rocky Mountain ranges formed a most magnificent picture. The exhilarating effects of the high mountain air and sublime scenery inspired Mr. WILLIAMS with a desire for a patriotic song. After some urging from Mr. BROWN and myself, he led off with "Sherman's March to the Sea." Mr. BROWN followed with the "Star Spangled Banner," and I closed the exercises with MOORE's serenade, "Come o'er the Sea," &c., after the style of Major SCHOLEFIELD, of the "North Woods Walton Club." The entire range, from Long's to Pike's Peak, seemed to catch the inspiration, and join in the chorus. After concluding that no improvised glee club had ever performed before a more select and appreciative audience, and after refreshing ourselves and cooling our over-taxed throats with some coarsely granulated snow, at least a century old, which lay at our feet, we commenced the descent at 4 P. M.

We found our venerable driver at the foot of the trail, as per arrangement, but in order to insure his return to Empire the same night, he had taken the precaution to exchange his mules temporarily for a pair of good horses, with the Empire landlord.

Mr. BROWN and myself kept our saddles till we reached Empire City, at 6 P. M., but Mr. WILLIAMS, participating to some extent in the peculiar characteristics of a locomotive, from his long ride upon the back of old "Knock-um-Stiff," as he facetiously styled his horse, concluded to take his accustomed seat in the carriage.

On our way down to Empire City a conspiracy was organized by our venerable driver to make a permanent exchange of his mules with the Empire landlord for his horses, but I am sorry to say that the scheme was not successful. S.

KANSAS.

Railroads—Bank Failure—Political—The State Fair.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Wednesday, Oct. 10, 1866.

The many rapid developments that are being constantly made in a new country, especially in a Western one, require some means whereby the increased demands can be more readily supplied than by means of teams and ox trains. The natural tendency of the American is toward improvement, and nowhere are there so many striking illustrations as in a new country where the inhabitants are composed of people from the older Eastern States, where railroads and all modern improvements are in vogue. Kansas is about to become gridironed with railroads if the many proposed routes are ever completed. The Union Pacific is now in running order to Fort Riley, a distance of a hundred and thirty-five miles, and in another year will be completed for a distance of four hundred miles from the Missouri River. The Atchison road is in running order a distance of twenty miles, with twenty more under completion, but so rapid is the advancement of the two great Pacific routes that the smaller branches now in progress of construction will be left almost entirely unnoticed until they reach some prominent point. Lawrence, the historical city of Freedom in the nineteenth century, is striving to become a railroad centre. One of the most important roads yet projected is the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Road, from Leavenworth to Lawrence. The road is completed, or rather the branch that will be used. It is a straight road, seven hundred miles in length, and reaching salt water (Galveston on the Gulf) in that distance. It has more advantages and resources than any road now in contemplation, and has government subsidy of 64,000 acres to the mile, besides a State land grant of 125,000 acres. Three out of the five counties have voted aid in the shape of bonds, and it will fail only for lack of enterprise, of which there is little probability. I do not suppose that there is any portion of the country that is so determined upon the railroad question as Kansas.

MILITARY.

There has been a continuous arrival of troops at this place for the past month, both infantry and cavalry, and it now seems as though the Government had more faith in protection than in paper treaties, as the Indian country will be well filled up with troops at an early day.

THE STATE FAIR

was held at Lawrence the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th of October. It was not so great a success as it should have been, but enough to prove that in stock, fruit and vine-growing Kansas is unsurpassed. It must take the lead in stock. Many Texans have settled in Kansas, for the reason, as they give it, that Kansas surpasses Texas for that business. The display was good, and warrants the belief that in the future State Fairs will become one of the most interesting features of the country.

GRASSHOPPERS,

like the plagues of old, have been visiting the country west of the Mississippi, and for the past two weeks have filled the city and vicinity, swarming on the green swards, bushes, trees, and in the fields and gardens. They are not the regular grasshopper, but a mixture, resembling it so closely as to defy detection by the unsophisticated.

BANK FAILURE.

There was more than the ordinary routine excitement when the announcement was made of the failure of the banking house of E. H. GRUBER & Co., this being the first Leavenworth bank that has failed since the organization of the State Government. There has been for the past four months considerable distrust felt by the moneyed men of this city in regard to the stability of the bank, and they have been compelled to borrow money to keep their bank open thus long. Finally a mortgage of the real and personal property was given by Mr. GRUBER, and on the same night an assignment of everything was made that was owned by the bank, and the banker, who reveled in his wealth, has nothing but his wearing apparel left. Their liabilities are upward of $320,000, while their assets on paper amount to $125,000. All reports agree that their assets will not pay ten cents on the dollar. The loss to depositors is about $100,000. Most of it falls upon the poor laboring class, who have deposited their hard-earned savings. One woman, who went to Montana, and for the past three years has been washing for her living, saved $2,000 in gold dust, and on the day of failure sold it to GRUBER and deposited the money with him. It was gone in a few moments thereafter. A boot-black who had worked faithfully in Colorado amassed $1,500, which he deposited with them; it went like the rest, and he is now in the same situation he was years ago, and has had all his labors for naught. There are many cases of this kind which could be repeated, but the generous, social and warm-hearted people of the West delight not in the recital of these unpleasant troubles. There are many causes assigned for this failure, among which is gambling gold speculations and a ruinous mode of doing business. It falls heavily upon the people, and serves to weaken their faith in a measure in private banking houses.

THE CAMPAIGN

has opened and is now being made rather interesting as well as exciting. The National Union State Committee extended a challenge to the Republicans to meet them on the stump, and a warm contest is the result. Gen. BLAIR, the Union candidate for Congress, is acknowledged to be one of the best stump speakers in this State, while SIDNEY CLARKE, his opponent, the Republican nominee, is not a first-class speaker. He has the policy of Congress to support against that of the President, and their discussions will be interesting. Large meetings are being held all over the State, and a large vote will be polled. The news of the October elections is just beginning to arrive, and there is much interest manifested in the result. FRONTIER.

Monument to the First Governor of Ohio.

A monument of pure Italian marble has just been erected in the cemetery at Chillicothe in honor of Dr. EDWARD TIFFIN, the first Governor of Ohio. The inscription is as follows:

"Dr. EDWARD TIFFIN, born in Carlisle, England, Jan. 19, 1776; removed to the United States in 1784, and to the Northwestern Territory in 1796; Member of Territorial Legislature; President of the first Constitutional Convention of Ohio; first Governor of the State of Ohio, 1803 to 1807; United States Senate, 1808; Commissioner of the General Land Office, 1812; Surveyor-General of the West, 1814 to 1829. Died as he had lived, an earnest Christian, in Chillicothe, Ohio, Aug. 9, 1829."

Tiffin, the county seat of Seneca, and one of the most flourishing inland cities in the State, is named after this early statesman of Ohio.

LAMENTABLE SUICIDE.—We are informed of the death, by suicide, of Mr. RICHARDSON ABRAMS, a young man residing at Rockville Centre, Queens County, L. I. Mr. ABRAMS was about 22 years of age, possessing a good education, cheerful though sensitive disposition, and was most respectably connected. He had been a member of the Methodist Church for a long time. A short time since he was accused of having beaten a young man, not quite so old as himself, but denied the charge most emphatically. A criminal prosecution was commenced against him, which caused him great annoyance, and mortified him exceedingly. The pastor of his church investigated the matter, and pronounced him innocent. Nevertheless, he was remanded for trial before the church authorities, which fact greatly added to his depression of spirits. A night or two since he left his home, and on the following morning it was discovered that his room had not been occupied during the night previous. Alarm was felt by his friends, and a search for him at once instituted. Several hours were spent in searching the neighborhood, and finally a party of men discovered his body hanging by the neck from the limb of a tree in the woods near his house. The body was cut down immediately, but life was extinct. The young man had many warm friends, who mourn sincerely his untimely end.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Declination of Hon. Wm. E. Dodge.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1866.

To Messrs. Waldo Hutchins, Isaac J. Oliver, Prosper M. Wetmore, Elliott F. Shepard, Spencer Kirby and James M. Thompson, Committee:

GENTLEMEN: I am just in receipt of your communication of the 12th inst., advising me of my renomination as Representative in Congress by the Union Convention of the Eighth Congressional District.

In view of the unanimous action of your Convention, and your kind expressions of approval of my course while in Congress, it is with sincere regret that I am compelled to decline the nomination.

At this juncture of public affairs the constitutional rights of the people, as represented in Congress, must be sustained, and too great care cannot be exercised in selecting for the next Congress the best men to be found in the Union Republican Party—men of well-known principles and unflinching courage.

Please convey to the Convention my thanks for this renewed evidence of the confidence of my fellow-citizens, and accept for yourselves the assurance of my high regards.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
WM. E. DODGE.

Union Republican Mass Meeting.

A very large and enthusiastic Republican mass meeting was held at Trenor's Washington Hall, corner of Fourth and South Seventh streets, E. D., on Saturday evening. The hall was crowded, and several hundred assembled around a stand erected outside. In the hall addresses were delivered by RICHARD H. HUNTLEY, Esq., Chairman, SIMEON B. CHITTENDEN, Esq., candidate for Congress in the Third District, Gen. B. F. BRUCE, JAMES KILBOURN and others. Gen. O. O. HOWARD, S. M. BEARD, Esq., Judge DAILEY and several distinguished citizens occupied seats on the platform. The outside meeting was presided over by DANIEL D. NORTHUP, Esq., and addresses were delivered by IRA BUCKMAN, Jr., GEORGE W. HOXIE, P. B. OSTRANDER, SIGISMUND KAUFFMANN, Justice A. H. DAILEY and others. A band of music and a glee club furnished music for the occasion.

Democratic Mass Meeting.

A meeting of the Democracy of Brooklyn was held at the Wigwam in Court-street, near Schermerhorn-street, last evening. There was a large attendance. DANIEL P. BARNARD, Esq., presided, and addresses were made by Hon. T. W. BENTLEY, of Ohio, and Hon. THOS. P. ACKER, of Missouri. The speeches were effective, and greatly cheered by the audience.

Johnson versus Brooks.

Dr. JOHNSON, on Friday evening, announced in a brief speech to the people in attendance upon the Eighteenth Assembly District Tammany Convention, in Third-avenue, his intention to run as an independent candidate for Congress against Hon. JAMES BROOKS. He said that Mr. BROOKS had been the life-long enemy of the Irish people, and that as a Fenian, a lover of the land in which he was born, he was bound to place himself in a position which would give Irishmen and the true friends of Ireland an opportunity of rebuking any man or men who would make common cause against a persecuted race of people. Such had been the conduct of Mr. BROOKS on that point, and he could never intrust his liberty as a citizen of the United States in his (BROOKS') hands.

The Regular Union Republican Committee.

The committee of the regular Union Republican County and Judiciary Convention held a meeting last evening, at the headquarters, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street. JAMES KELLY, Esq., Chairman, and JOHN M. COSTA, Esq., Secretary. A sub-committee of seven was appointed to report selections for the County ticket on Tuesday evening next, at 7 o'clock. The sub-committee also meets at the Post-office on Monday, at 4 o'clock P. M. Adjourned to Tuesday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street.

The Seventh Congressional District.

The Republican Union delegates of the Seventh Congressional District, of this City, met last night (Saturday) at the Bowery Hotel.

On motion of Mr. PETER COOK it was unanimously resolved, that GEO. F. STEINBRENNER, Esq., be nominated by acclamation as a representative of this district in Congress. It was then resolved to appoint a committee to escort Mr. STEINBRENNER to the convention, and on his arrival he was received with loud applause. Mr. STEINBRENNER thanked the convention and accepted the nomination in a very neat speech. It was then unanimously resolved to form a Geo. F. Steinbrenner Club in the district, and use all honorable means to insure his election to Congress.

Seventh Congressional District.

The Seventh Congressional District McKeon Convention have indorsed the Tammany nomination of Hon. JOHN W. CHANLER.

Eighth Congressional District.

The Eighth Congressional District Regular Republican Convention have nominated H. G. STEBBINS.

Radical Republican Nomination.

Mr. WILSON BERRYMAN has received the Radical nomination for Assemblyman in the Seventeenth District.

Ninth Assembly District.

The joint Conventions of Tammany and Mozart Democracy of the Ninth Assembly District met last evening, corner of Hudson and Barrow streets, and nominated for Assembly, HENRY ROGERS, Esq.

Thirteenth Assembly District.

The joint Conventions of the Tammany and Mozart Democracy of the Thirteenth Assembly Districts met last evening, at No. 208 Eighth-avenue, and nominated for Assembly, BERNARD CREEGAN, Esq.

Order from the Secretary of the Navy.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, NAVY-YARD,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1866.

NOTICE.—Workmen in the Navy-yard who sustain the Union, and desire its full restoration, must not, for that reason, be prescribed; and any attempt, by any master or foreman, or person in position to coerce them, as stated, or to induce them to vote against their convictions, will be deemed sufficient cause for dismissing the official who is guilty.

By order of the Secretary of the Navy.
CHAS. H. BELL, Rear-Admiral U. S. N.,
Commandant.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

SOPHOMORE VS. FRESHMEN.

A match was played on Friday, Oct. 19, between the Sophomore and Freshman Base Ball Clubs, of Columbia College, on the College grounds, Forty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. At the end of the seventh inning the game was called, the result being a victory for the Freshmen by the following score:

FRESHMEN.	Outs.	Runs.	SOPHOMORES.	Outs.	Runs.
Webbe, c.	1	7	Geer, c.	3	1
Scofield, p.	1	7	Drisler, p.	2	2
Morison, 1st b.	1	6	Peabody, 1st b.	3	0
Ford, s. s.	6	2	Bartlett, l. f.	2	1
Sturges, 3d b.	2	5	Cutnbert, c. f.	3	0
Anderson, c. f.	3	4	Binninge, s. s.	1	2
Weston, l. f.	2	4	Bristed, 3d b.	2	1
Marsh, r. f.	3	4	Iselin, 2d b.	3	0
Ingram, 2d b.	2	3	Fish, r. f.	2	1
Total	21	42	Total	21	8

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	
Freshmen	15	2	4	9	4	3	5	—42
Sophomores	0	3	1	0	0	1	4	—8

Umpire—J. WALLER, Jr., of the School of Mines.
Scorers—Messrs. CONGER and CUTTING.
Fly-catches—Sophomores: Drisler 1, Geer 2, Iselin 2, Fish 1; total, 6. Freshmen: Ford 3, Morison 1, Weston 1; total 5.
Time of Game—Two hours and thirty-five minutes.

NEW-JERSEY.

ANNUAL EXCURSION OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—The President and Directors of the New-Jersey Central Railroad held their annual excursion on Friday. A large number of invited guests participated. All points of interest along the line of the road were briefly visited and collations were served at Elizabeth and Easton. The party finally returned to Jersey City at a late hour, and all were much pleased with their trip.

DEATH OF A MINISTER.—Rev. ROBERT TRAVIS, Pastor of Trinity Church, died yesterday from pulmonary consumption, after a long illness. Special services will be held in the church to-day.

SNEAK THIEVES.—On Friday afternoon two young sneak thieves entered the store of CORNELL & CANE, liquor dealers and commission merchants, at No. 164 Fulton-street, and, watching their opportunity, abstracted a small tin box from the office, containing nearly $5,000 worth of checks and drafts, several insurance policies, the lease of the premises, and $56 in United States Treasury notes, when they escaped. So far the Police have not succeeded in arresting the thieves.

RAID ON PROSTITUTES.—Last evening Sergt. ROBINSON, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, under orders from Capt. BRACKETT, made a raid upon the vile women who frequent the City Hall Park at night. Officers PARETT, HAWKEY and KANNELLY, dressed in citizens' clothes, were sent out about midnight, and soon returned with ten of the degraded women in custody. They were arrested for publicly soliciting strangers to accompany them home. Eight of them were Irish, and two German. A still viler man named EDWARD CREACH, from Jersey City, was also arrested. The prisoners were locked up for the night, and will be taken to Court this morning. This class of persons make a practice of robbing strangers arriving late in the City, and drunken men wandering through the Park at late hours. This is the second lot recently arrested, and the Captain is determined to drive them out of his precinct.

Put a Candle in a Hollow Turnip, and it will bear about the same relation to the glorious sun as the ill-smelling mockeries of PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS bear to that inestimable national perfume.

"Enjoy the Highest Reputation Among the ladies." BURNETT'S KALLISTON FOR THE COMPLEXION and COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR.—*Louisville Journal.*

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Ladies, Discard Injurious Paddings. Mme. JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevator develops the form physiologically. 363 Canal-st. Sold by druggists. Send stamp for sealed circular.

At Gimbrede's, Nos. 588 and 872 Broadway.—Monograms in pure Gold and Silver, unequaled even in Paris or London. Prices reasonable.

Dundas, Dick & Co.'s Improved Soft Capsules and Matico Injection. Best in use. By druggists generally.

Boys, Youths' and Children's Clothing, largest assortment and finest goods in this country. BROKAW BROS., 34 4th-av., and 62 Lafayette-place.

Finest Overcoats and Business Suits ever seen in this country. BROKAW BROS., No. 34 4th-av. and No. 62 Lafayette-place.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

LOCKWOOD—FOWLER.—On Thursday, Oct. 18, by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, Mr. JOHN S. LOCKWOOD to Miss HATTIE L. FOWLER, both of this City. No cards.

DIED.

BAKER.—On Saturday morning, Oct. 20, MARIA ELIZABETH, daughter of the late William F. Baker.

Her friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at St. Mark's Church, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FANNING.—On Saturday, Oct. 20, of dropsy, MORTIMER D. FANNING, aged 2 years.

The members of Keystone Lodge No. 235, F. & A. M., and friends and relatives of the family, are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday next, the 23d inst., at the residence of the parents, Myrtle-av., three doors east of Yates-av., Brooklyn, L. I.

GILBERT.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Oct. 20, THOMAS R. GILBERT, aged 32 years.

The funeral will take place at his residence, No. 86 1st-st., on Monday, Oct. 22, at 12 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. His remains will be taken to West Brookfield, Mass., his former home, for interment.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

HARRIOTT.—On Saturday, Oct. 20, after a tedious illness, HARRIET JOHNSON, wife of Smith Harriott.

The relatives and friends, also those of her brothers, Jos. H. and David Johnson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 74 West 20th-st., on Monday next at 2 P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

JENNINGS.—On Friday, Oct. 19, SARAH JENNINGS.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 267 Meadow-st., Hoboken, this day, (Sunday,) Oct. 21, at 2 o'clock.

KELSEY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Oct. 20, ELVIRA KELSEY, aged 38 years, wife of the late Charles Kelsey.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 95 Congress-st., on Monday, the 22d inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice.

PIGNOLET.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, Sept. 17, of scarlet fever, EUGENIE JULIA, oldest child of Louis H. and Anna A. Pignolet, aged 6 years, 1 month and 1 day.

TRAINS.—At his residence, No. 216 York-st., on Saturday, Oct. 20, Rev. ROBERT TRAINS, Jr., Rector of Trinity Church, Jersey City, aged 40 years.

The funeral will take place from Trinity Church, on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

TERBELL.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 20, Mrs. RUTH, widow of the late Jubal Terbell, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Monday afternoon, Oct. 22, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her son, Henry S. Terbell, No. 38 West 20th-st., without further invitation.

TALLMAN.—In Nyack, on Saturday morning, Oct. 20, after a short illness, Mrs. EFFIE TALLMAN, in the 75th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, Nyack, to-day, (Sunday,) at 1 o'clock. The friends of the family and of her son, Capt. John F. Tallman, are respectfully invited to attend.

VANDERVOORT.—On Friday morning, Oct. 19, after a lingering illness, DELIA, daughter of the late David Vandervoort, of this City.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 164 West 33d-st., on Sunday at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

OFFICIAL—[No. 97.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1866.

The body of an unknown woman was found at Harlem Bridge, aged about thirty-five years, medium built, brown hair, full face, five feet high; dressed as follows: black plush hat, flowers and waterfall, red muslin dress, with red spots, balmoral skirt and black quilted under-skirt; found on the person the following articles: two black strings around her neck, to one was attached a key and to the other a pair of ladies' small working scissors; body been in the water about a week. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—BACK NUMBERS OF N. Y. TIMES AND HERALD; 25 cents per copy will be paid for the following: May 5, Sept. 1, Sept. 8, Sept. 15, Aug. 25, 1861; Jan. 26, March 16, 1862; Aug. 12, 1865; all of the TIMES. Jan. 1, April 10, 1861; Feb. 22, 1866; all of the HERALD. Apply to or address the SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, *Times* Office.

THE BOUDOIR—THE LADY'S PAPER. A CHARMING PAPER, WRITTEN BY AND FOR LADIES—FINELY ILLUSTRATED. Fashion, music, romance, poetry, belles lettres, &c., varied and entertaining.

THE BOUDOIR is now edited entirely by ladies. For November. Sold by newsdealers. Price 10 cts. Office No. 713 Broadway.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65 and '66 for sale. Apply at or address Subscription Desk of the New-York *Times* Office.

NOTICE.

Our stock having been properly adjusted, and the wet and damaged goods by the fire on our premises removed, we take pleasure in announcing that we shall resume business on

MONDAY, OCT. 22.

For the very kind consideration of our friends, and the particular indulgence shown us by our customers during our disarrangement, we return our sincere thanks.

C. G. GUNTHER & SONS,
Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway.

CATARRH! BRONCHITIS! SCROFULA:—No specific cure for these diseases has ever been discovered by the medical faculty. All pretended remedies are impostures. They palliate but never cure. NATURE'S SOVEREIGN REMEDIALS from plants are the only reliable cure.

WR. R. PRINCE,
Flushing, N. Y.

RISLEY'S BUCHU WILL NOT DISAPPOINT the expectations of physicians and invalids, in relieving pain and weakness in the back, and disorders of the urinary organs. Sold in large bottles for $1 by the Druggists.

LADIES' FRENCH SHOES.—MR. SLATER has just returned from Paris with an elegant assortment of Ladies' Shoes, Satin and Kid Slippers for weddings and parties; Polish and Promenade Boots in variety, at J. & J. SLATER'S, No. 858 Broadway.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED WINSLOW'S GREEN CORN, a necessity for every family. For sale by all respectable grocers throughout the country.

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR CONGRESS,
THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
(Comprising the 1st, IId, IIId, IVth, Vth, VIIth, XIth
XIIIth, XVth, XIXth, and XXth Wards,)
SIMEON B. CHITTENDEN.

RALLY FOR THE UNION.
EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT
UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION,
TWENTY-FIRST WARD,
will hold a grand
MASS MEETING
ON MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 22,
at 7½ o'clock, at
EBBITT HALL, No. 55 West 33d-st.,
two doors east of Broadway, to ratify the State, County, Congressional and Assembly nominations, and also to celebrate the late Union Victories.

The following distinguished speakers have been invited, and will address the meeting:
Judge C. WARMOUTH, Louisiana.
Hon. WILLIAM E. DODGE.
Col. GEORGE F. NOYES, Candidate for Assembly.
Hon. JOHN OAKEY, of Brooklyn.
A BAND OF MUSIC WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.
Singing by a Choir of Boys, Orphans of Soldiers. Seats reserved for ladies.
CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN, President.
WOODRUFF SUTTON, } Secretaries.
Col. JAMES LAKE, }

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC
AND
NATIONAL UNION NOMINATION.
SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT,
(XVth Ward and part of IXth and XVIth Wards,)
For Assembly,
FRANK A. RANSOM.

WENDELL PHILLIPS WILL DELIVER a lecture at the Cooper Institute on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 25. Subject—*Reject the Amendment—Depose the President.*
Tickets 50 cents, for sale by
The American News Co., No. 121 Nassau-st.
Fowler & Wells, No. 389 Broadway.
James Miller, No. 522 Broadway.
McFarland, corner Broadway and 23d-st.
And at the office of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, Room No. 40, No. 39 Nassau-st.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
IXTH, XVTH AND XVITH WARDS.
CHARLES S. SPENCER.
ROBERT IRWIN, Chairman.
W. IRVING ADAMS,
Gen. C. W. DARLING,
Secretaries.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.
FOR CONGRESS,
NINTH DISTRICT—12th, 19th and 22d Wards,
WILLIAM A. DARLING.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FAREWELL TO THE CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROOME-ST., TWO BLOCKS EAST OF BROADWAY—Services appropriate to the closing of this church, the congregation being about to remove up town, will take place SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M. by Rev. EDWIN F. HATFIELD, D. D., formerly a member of this church. Interesting exercises in the Sabbath-school at 2½ P. M., and an historical discourse by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. Wm. Adams, a former pastor of the church, with others, will take part in the evening services.

THE AMERICAN FREEDMAN'S UNION COMMISSION will hold its annual meeting in Cooper Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, at 7½ o'clock. Chief-Justice CHASE, the President of the Commission, has been invited to take the chair. Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER and Major-Gen. O. O. HOWARD have positively engaged to speak. Other eminent speakers are expected. Admission free by tickets, which may be had at No. 76 John-st., and Room No. 22 Bible House, (entrance on Astor-place,) between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

REV. TRESHAM D. GREGG, D. D., OF Dublin, will (D. V.) preach MORNING, AFTERNOON and EVENING, on next SUNDAY, on *The Insufficiency of the Gospel Message now Preached in all the Evangelical Churches, and on its Apostate Character in those Non-Evangelical*, at Argus Hall, No. 600 Broadway. Divine services to commence punctually at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Monthly meeting on MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st. Essay by Mr. REUBEN B. POOL. Subject—*Self-command.* Young men and the public generally invited. Young men's prayer-meeting EVERY THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
L. BOLTON BANGS, Recording Secretary.

NOTICE TO CHRISTIANS.—THE MESSIAH having come the second time, all Christians are warned against joining in the present Christian worship which, by the act of the second coming, is abolished. THE WORKS OF THE MESSIAH may be had (explanatory circular will be mailed on receipt of three cents) from J. THOMPSON, Publisher, No. 43 Ann-st., New-York.

NOTICE TO JEWS.—THE CHILDREN OF Abraham according to the flesh are hereby notified that their Messiah has come as a temporal prince, and that the United States of America is his kingdom. THE WORKS OF THE MESSIAH may be had (explanatory circular will be mailed on receipt of three cents) from J. THOMPSON, Publisher, No. 43 Ann-st., New-York.

REV. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., will preach SUNDAY, Oct. 21, in the Baptist Chapel on 52d-st., southwest corner of 3d-av. Subject of discourse Sunday Morning at 10½ o'clock—*The Relation of the Internal to the External Life.* Sunday Evening, 7½ o'clock—*God's Address to Sinners—The Earnest Exhortation and the Gracious Encouragement.*

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts. Preaching in the morning and evening by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Subject: *God's Image in Man.* General experience meeting Saturday evening at 7½. Sunday morning prayer meeting from 5 to 6 o'clock.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st. The original mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visiting friends. The public are much interested in the proficiency, order and singing of these children.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, 54TH-ST., AND 5TH-AV.—The anniversary services of this institution will be held in the Chapel of the same, on SUNDAY (to-morrow) AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. The friends of the Hospital, and more especially those interested in its support, are invited to attend.

MISS EMMA HARDINGE, SPEAKER for First Society Spiritualists, Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects: "*The Philosophy of Obsession and Lunacy.*" "*The Revelations of Spirits.*" Conference at 3 o'clock. Subject: "*The Practical Uses of Modern Spiritualism.*" Seats free. The public invited.

THE CELEBRATION OF THE CENTENARY of Methodism, and the fiftieth anniversary (or jubilee) of the Sands-st. M. E. Sabbath-school, Brooklyn, will be held on SUNDAY, 21st instant, at 3 o'clock P. M. All those formerly connected with the school are cordially invited to attend.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broome and Spring sts. Rev. JOHN S. INSKIP, pastor, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M.; the evening service will be followed by a prayer-meeting. Strangers and others are invited to attend. Seats free.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs. Service by Divine permission, SUNDAY, 21st, by the pastor, Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—(Sixth Article of the Creed)—*And Sitteth at the Right Hand of God.*

FIFTH-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 46th-st.: preaching by Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., Pastor, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Elect Angels.* At 7½ P. M.: Subject—*The Pardoned Thief*—the second in a course of sermons upon the seven sentences uttered on the cross.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, AT Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., every SUNDAY. Sunday-school 9 A. M. Communicants' meeting last Saturday evening in every month, at 8 o'clock.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 21st inst., corner Catherine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. At the corner of Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching in the above Church by the Pastor-elect, Rev. G. D. ARCHIBALD, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M. Installation exercises at 7½ P. M. by Rev. Drs. RICE, MURRAY and KELLOGG. Strangers are invited.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will hold Divine worship at the French Church Du Saint Esprit, on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector will preach at both services. Seats free.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF THE NEW CHURCH, (Swedenborgian.)—Rev. J. C. AGER will preach as usual THIS MORNING, at the Chapel of the Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st., near Court. Services commence at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

MACDOUGAL-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH—Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock; AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, by Rev. Mr. PARSONS; also in the EVENING, at 7½, by Rev. Mr. CRANE. All are welcome. come and fill the house.

MR. J. G. FISH, FORMERLY AN ORTHODOX clergyman, and well posted in Biblical and Ecclesiastical History, will speak at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Children's Lyceum at 2½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, Rev. W. D. WALKER will preach at 7½ A. M., Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.; the latter service for deaf mutes; and FRANCIS VINTON, D. D., at 7½ P. M.

"THE CITY WHOLLY GIVEN TO IDOLATRY"—A word to the voters of New-York, By Rev. Dr. STRYKER, in the 34th-st. Reformed Dutch Church, (between 8th and 9th avs.,) on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

SECOND-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. R. C. PUTNEY will preach in this Church SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. WM. MCALLISTER in the EVENING at 7 o'clock. Prayer and experience meeting at 3 P. M. Seats free. All are invited.

EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY MARTYRS, Forsyth-st., near New-Canal. Rev. JAMES MILLETT, Pastor. On SUNDAY EVENING, Rev. Mr. BARNES, Assistant Minister of St. Peter's Church, will preach.

ST. CLEMENT'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Amity-st., near Macdougal. Rev. T. A. EATON, Rector.—Divine Service every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

REV. S. A. COREY, D. D., WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner 37th-st. and Lexington-av., Oct. 21, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. In the evening, fourth lecture on the prisoners of the Bible. Subject—*John.*

JOHN ST. M. E. CHURCH—PREACHING TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., by Rev. HEMAN BANGS, Presiding Elder, and at 7 P. M., by Rev. W. H. DEPUY, Pastor. Sabbath-school and Class-meeting at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers invited.

REV. DR. DEEMS, EDITOR OF THE *Watchman*, will preach in the chapel of the University SUNDAY MORNING at 11 o'clock. The seats are free. Waverley-place leads out of Broadway to the University.

REV. DR. DOWLING, PASTOR OF THE Berean Baptist Church, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at his church, Bedford-st., near Carmine. Prayer-meeting one hour before the evening sermon.

LECTURE FOR THE JEWS ON THE *Coming of the Messiah* in the large Hall corner 34th-st. and 8th-av. on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M., by Rev. WM. WARDLAW. Jews and Christians are invited to attend.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. SAMUEL DUNN, of England, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. Rev. W. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

ANOTHER LECTURE BY REV. CHAS. B. SMYTH, D. D.—*Lessons for the Clergy, touching the Principles and Aims of the Fenians*, SUNDAY, 3½ P. M. Sermon 10½ A. M. Seats free. Church corner Thompson and Houston sts.

REV. WM. H. PENDLETON, PASTOR of West 53d-st. Baptist Church, will preach SUNDAY, Oct. 21, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M., before the Young Men's Association of his church.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, 35TH-ST., between 4th and Lexington avs. Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES, Pastor. Services SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF the 17th-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer meeting at 3½ P. M.

NO. 814 BROADWAY—SUNDAY MEETINGS. Seats free. At 3 P. M. discussion—*Is the Bible of Divine Origin?* At 8 P. M. a religio-philosophical lecture on *The Deluge.* Circle every WEDNESDAY, at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHING by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—MADISON-av. and 35th-st. There will be divine service and sermon in this church on SUNDAY next, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, (CONGREGATIONAL,) 41st-st., near 6th-av.—Public services every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 2½ P. M.

THE REV. DR. S. H. WESTON, OF ST. John's Chapel, will preach in All Saints Church, in Henry-st., corner of Scammel, on SUNDAY MORNING, Oct. 21. Services commence at 10½ o'clock.

DELIVERANCE APPROACHING.—THE Pastor of Mount Zion will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Groaning Creation Delivered.*

SAMUEL H. COX, D. D., WILL PREACH in West 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., (subject, *The Oracles of God,*) and at 7½ P. M.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, 50TH-st., east of 2d-av.; Rev. W. C. HOYT will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and the pastor, Rev. C. B. FORD, at 7 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.; seats free.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHAPEL, 3D-AV., between 77th and 78th sts. Services every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

NOTICE.—REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., WILL preach at Cooper Institute on SUNDAY, 21st inst., at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D-ST., West of 8th-av.—There will be preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 20, 1866.

$15,000	U. S. 6s,'74, R..	105
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R..	113¾
1,500	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	115¾
3,000	do........	115
2,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'64	110⅝
2,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	110⅝
19,000	do........	111
12,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New issue.....	108¾
60,000	do......	108⅝
10,000	do.......	108⅜
10,000	U.S. 5s,10-40s R..	100
4,500	U. S. 5s. 10-40 C..	100
2,000	do	99¾
1,600	Tr. Notes,7 3-10s, First Ser.......	106⅜
26,000	do.........	106½
500	do.....2d Ser.	106¼
25,000	do........	106½
1,500	do.....3d Ser.	106
1,000	Brooklyn City 6s, W. Loan........	97½
16,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73..	100½
9,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N..	73
20,000	N. Car. 6s....x-c.	63
25,000	Missouri 6s......	81¾
10,000	do..........	81⅞
1,500	Cal. 7s..........	119
1,000	Conn. State 6s....	100
34,000	O. & M. Cer......	33⅜
3,000	N.Y.C.7s'76,Con.	120
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.	96
6,000	Mich. So.S.F.Bs.	100
4,000	C.&N.W.S.F.Bs..	95½
2,000	Chi. & N.W.1stM	89
3,000	Tol.&W.2d M....	82¼
1,000	Hud.R.2dS.F.B.	104
6,000	P.,Ft.W.&Ch. 1st	104½
5,000	P.,Ft.W.&C.2d..	98
1,000	Chic. & A. 1st M.	100
15	Shoe & L. Bank....	112
300	Cum. Coal P.......	59½
300	do.........b20	59¾
100	Amer. Coal.......	71
300	Wilkesbarre Coal..	62
200	West. U. Tel......	54
100	do............	53⅞
100	do.........	53⅝
200	do..........	53½
40	do........	53¼
40	West. U. Tel., Rus. Extension......	97¾
50	do........	97¼
100	Quick. Min.......	55¼
100	do..........	55½
200	Mariposa Pr.......	29
100	Adams' Ex. Co ...	90
100	Spring M. Coal....	85
200	Spruce Hill C......	4½
200	Ashburton Coal....	14⅞
100	Central Coal Co....	55
1100	Union Nav. Co....	114
500	do	114¼
98	New-York Cen.....	120
1600	do	120½
100	do	120⅝
200	Erie R..........	83⅛
700	do	83½
300	do	83⅜
100	Hudson R. R.......	127
300	do	126½
50	do	126⅝
100	Chi. & Alt. R......	111⅛
50	do	112
1300	Reading R........	115
800	do	115½
200	do s60	114⅝
200	do	115⅛
50	Nor. & Wor.......	113
500	Mich. S. & N. I....	90½
200	do........b10	90½
200	do........s10	90⅜
300	Ill. Central R.......	126⅜
600	do	126
100	do........b10	125¾
400	Cleve. & Pitts......	91½
200	do.......	91⅜
1000	do	91¼
1000	do........	91½
200	Chi. & N. W......	52
200	do	52½
2500	do	52¾
100	do s60	47
100	Chi. & N. W. P....	75⅝
800	do	75⅝
200	Cleve. & Tol......	120
200	do	119¾
200	do........b5	119⅝
200	do	119⅝
200	Chic. & R. I......	108⅛
100	do	108
150	do	107¾
200	do s10	107¾
100	Chic., B. & Q......	132½
100	Tol., Wab. & W....	51
800	do	50
50	do	49½
100	P., Ft.W.& C......	109
500	do	108¾
200	do	108½
500	do	108¾
300	Alt. & T.H.......	44
1000	Mar.& C.1st Pr....	42
200	Mil. & St. P......	61
7	do	60
1800	Mil. & St. P. Pr....	75

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$20,000	Ohio & M.C....	33½
200,000	do......	33⅝
80,000	do.......	33⅜
200	Rutland Mar.......	29½
200	Cum. Coal........	59⅛
400	do.........b3	59¼
100	do........s15	59
100	do........b10	59¼
100	Spruce H. Coal......	4½
100	West. U. Tel........	54⅞
800	N. Y. Cen.........	120
200	do.........b30	120¼
100	do...........s5	120
100	Tol., W. & W.......c	51
500	Erie Railroad......	83⅞
300	do..........b3	83⅝
200	do...........s3	83¼
100	do............c	83⅞
200	Union Nav. Co....	114½
500	Reading R........	115
800	do	115⅛
200	do.......s15	115
200	do........s3	115⅛
200	M. So. & N. I......	90⅜
200	do........b3	90¼
300	Ill. Cen. R.........	126⅜
200	Cleve. & Pitts......	91½
200	Chi. R. I. & P.....	108⅛
100	do.........b3	108¼
2600	Chic. & N. W.	51⅞
1200	do	51⅝
1100	do	51½
50	do	50
800	do........s3	51½
900	do........s3	51¼
100	Chic. & N. W. P....	75¾
200	P., F. W. & C....x-d	109½
100	Mil. & St. P. Pr....	76

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Rutland Marble...	29½
100	Cum. Coal........	59⅝
200	do	59¼
100	do........b10	59½
200	do.........b3	59⅝
200	Spruce H. C....b10	4½
700	Quicksilver........	55⅝
500	do.........b15	55⅝
200	do............c	55½
200	Mar. Min Co......	13½
100	do...........s3	13⅜
100	N. Y. Cen........	121
400	do	120⅞
500	Erie s3	83⅝
1200	Reading R.......	115¼
600	do..........b3	115⅛
200	do............c	115¼
200	do.........b15	115⅝
300	Mich. S. & N. I.....	90⅜
100	do..........b3	90½
400	do..........s3	90⅜
100	do.........s15	90
400	do..........b3	90¼
600	do..........b5	90⅜
100	do..........s3	90
300	Mariposa Pref........	28⅞
100	West. U. Tel	53¾
600	Ch., R. I. & P.....s3	107⅞
1100	do	107⅞
900	do s10	107⅝
200	do..........b3	107⅞
500	do.........b30	108
400	do..........b3	108
700	do.........s30	107½
100	Clev. & Pitts.......	91⅜
200	Clev. & Tol.......x-d	119½
600	Chic. & N. W.......	53
500	do..........b3	53
100	do.........s30	50
800	do	52⅞
300	Chic. & N.W. Pr.....	75⅜
200	do.........b10	75⅞
300	do	75⅞
300	do..........b5	75⅞
100	do.........s10	75⅞
200	P., Ft. W. & C....x-d	108⅝
500	do..........b3	109
100	Mil. & St. P	76
200	Union Nav. Co.b10	114½

SATURDAY, Oct. 20—P. M.

There was increased weakness in the Gold Room to-day; sales 146⅝@146¼@146⅜ ⅌ cent. Gold was easy for delivery on the street, which further encouraged the business in Foreign Exchange. Bills on London, 60 days, were advanced by the leading Bankers to 109 ⅌ cent. The Customs demand for Gold for the week amounts to $2,732,000. The Export demand for Silver and Foreign Gold Coin, $66,202. The amount paid out of the Treasury Office for Gold Interest on the Public Debt, $46,500. The conversions of the First Series of 7-30 ⅌ cent. Treasury Notes into the Consolidated 5-20 Loan, July and January interest, amount, in numerous moderate sums presented through the week, to $3,000,000. One or more of the large Banks, sold to the Government or directly converted into the same Loan about $1,500,000 of their Legal-Tender Compound Notes. The Metropolitan Bank made this exchange to the extent of a million of dollars, leaving the Consolidated Stock in the National Currency Bureau of the Treasury Department as security for new Circulation to be immediately taken out. The demand for Greenbacks and National Bank Notes for the West has been less than during the previous week or two, but there is some demand for the South to help move the Cotton crop, to the securing of which the present fine weather is extremely favorable.

The week closes on a much easier Money Market than some of the croakers around the Stock Exchange predicted a few days ago. The rule to the strong Stock and Money brokers to-day is nearer 4 than 5 ⅌ cent., with liberal offers to place balances on call from bank and private lenders.

The Public Funds touched the highest points of the week on the 5-20s of 1862 on Friday afternoon. To-day, owing to the decline in Gold, they are not quite so strong for transmission abroad. Other descriptions closed steady.

The Railway Market was again very much excited in the forenoon on Northwest Common and New-York Central. The other New-York and Western Roads and Philadelphia and Reading were apparently weaker at the regular Stock Exchange Board, and so continued until after 1 o'clock, when, in sympathy with Northwest, and on the prevailing good feeling in the Money Market, nearly the whole list advanced, and closed at 3:30 P. M. about as follows:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s........	100	100	Northwest.......	51⅛	53⅞
U. S. 5-20s........	115¼	114⅞	N. West Pref....	75⅝	75⅝
U. S. 7.30s.........	106⅞	106⅞	Rock Island.......	108⅛	108⅝
N. Y. Central......	119¾	121½	Fort Wayne.......	109¾	109¼
Erie..........	83½	82¼	Cumb'land Coal.	58¼	59¼
Hudson.........	127¼	126¾	Quicksilver	55½	55½
Reading..........	115¼	115¾	W. U. Telegraph.	54¼	53⅞
Mich. Southern..	89⅞	90	Mariposa Pref....	29⅛	28⅞
Illinois Central..	126⅞	126	Ohio Certificates	33⅛	33¼
Pittsburgh......	91⅛	91¼	American Gold	147	146¾
Tennessee 6s......	73¼	73	Bills on London	108⅝	109

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York........	120	Citizens'..........	130
Merchants'..........	116	People's'.........	122
Mechanics'.........	117	Market........	114
America........	138	Nassau.........	108
Butchers & Drovers.	125	Corn Exchange.......	118
Seventh Ward.......	110	Continental.......	103½
State of New-York...	110	Commonwealth.........	110
Commerce.........	117	New-York County...	145
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass..	110	Park........	150
Ocean.........	106	Manuf's & Merchants	107
Chatham........	140	Central National.....	118½
Bank of the Republic.	115	Fourth National.....	111
Bank of N. America..	110	Ninth National......	115½
Irving.........	107	Tenth National......	102
Metropolitan.......	128	Oriental Bank.......	125

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s. 1883......	95	Del. L. & W. 2d M....	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887......	94¾	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.....	91¼
N. Y.Cen. 7s. '76........	105	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.....	91
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. 76..	120	Tol.& Wab. 2d M......	82
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 65-76	120	Gt. Western 2d M., '93.	76
Erie 1st mort., 1878......	104½	Ill. & So. Iowa 2d M, 70	100
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879..	101¾	Gal. & Chi. 2d M......	100
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883..	98¾	Ohi. & R.I. 1st mort......	101
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880.	94	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund..	103
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888.	91	N. J. Central 1st M......	102
Buff. N. Y & E.1stM.'77.	95	Pitts.,Ft.W.&Ch.1st M.	104
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., 1869.	102½	Pitts.,Ft.W.&Ch. 2d M.	97¼
Hud. R.7s.2d M., s.f.'85.	104	Pitts.,Ft.W.&Ch. 3d M..	89
Mich.C.nw.1st M.8s.'82.	108	Cleve. & P. 2d M......	92
Ch.B.& Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	111	Cleve. & P. 3d Con......	93
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M....	96	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.....	75½
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1875......	103	Miss & Mo. l. g. 1st M	65
Alton & T. H. 1st M....	92	Chic. & Alton. S. F....	100
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	84	Chi. & Al. 1st M.......	99½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	79	Chi. & Al. income......	95
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund..	95	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort...	90
Chi. & N. W. In't B....	90	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M..	79
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.....	88½	Mil. & St.Paul 1st M..	91¾
Cons. 7 ⅌ c. conv.. ...	84½	McGregor West. 1st M.	65
Han. & St. J. Ld. G....	97	Chi.& Gt. East'n 1st M.	68½
Lack. & West'n Bds....	98½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s......	91
Del. L. & W. 1st M.....	100½	N. Y. & N. H. 7s.........	102

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer to-day was as follows: Total Receipts, $1,212,870 30; of which $368,000 were for Customs; Coin Notes, $305,000; Payments, $330,497 99; Balance, $101,290,635 11.

The *Financial Chronicle* of this date says: The gross earnings of the undermentioned railroads for the month of September, 1865 and 1866, comparatively, and the difference (increase or decrease) between the two years, are exhibited in the following statement:

Railroads.	1865.	1866.
Atlantic and Great Western.........	$540,537	$520,259
Chicago and Alton.............	401,280	318,549
Chicago and Great Eastern...........	106,389	103,037
Chicago and Northwestern...........	947,707	989,053
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific..........	329,489	396,050
Erie (including Buffalo Division)...	1,435,285	1,411,243
Illinois Central..................	738,739	851,021
Marietta and Cincinnati............	125,252	108,336
Michigan Central..................	450,661	479,160
Michigan Southern..................	486,808	429,191
Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien....	228,020	150,989
Milwaukee and St. Paul............	300,841	275,906
Ohio and Mississippi..............	350,348	*320,000
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	795,938	661,608
Toledo, Wabash and Western.......	379,981	349,117
Western Union..................	75,677	84,462
Total, (16 roads,)..................	$7,762,949	$7,104,787

*Estimate.

The earnings for the first nine months of the years as above are shown in the following table:

Railroads.	1865.	1866.
Atlantic and Great Western.........	$3,788,583	$4,141,038
Chicago and Alton..............	2,937,390	2,722,541
Chicago and Great Eastern..........	777,354	920,844
Chicago and Northwestern..........	5,741,295	6,175,981
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific...	2,534,189	2,866,148
Erie (including Buffalo Division)...	11,140,215	10,644,721
Illinois Central.................	5,377,644	4,690,515
Marietta and Cincinnati............	890,516	852,771
Michigan Central................	3,237,315	3,043,217
Michigan Southern...............	3,455,686	3,386,871
Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien....	1,337,410	1,354,558
Milwaukee and St. Paul............	1,621,580	1,661,606
Ohio and Mississippi..............	2,723,515	2,527,079
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago.	6,337,234	5,466,179
Toledo, Wabash and Western......	1,942,582	2,639,339
Western Union...................	497,959	584,017
Grand total (16 roads)...........	$54,338,917	$53,177,425

LAW REPORTS.

Salvage Agreement—Tender.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT—OCT. 11.

Before Judge Benedict.

Nathaniel Dominy et al. vs. *The Anchors, Sails, &c., Saved from the Brig D'Alberti.*—This action is brought by several wreckers to recover salvage compensation for services performed by them at Montauk in stripping and landing from the Brig *D'Alberti* certain anchors, chains, spars, sails and rigging of the value of some fourteen hundred dollars. Upon the hearing it was conceded on both sides that no question as to the saving of the anchors and chains arises in this cause, the libelants claiming them as owners by purchase, and that title being in process of adjudication before a Court of this State.

The only question before me then is as to the compensation for labor performed in saving the residue of the property. For this labor the libelants claim to be paid as salvors acting without any agreement as to price, while the claimants insist that the price was fixed by agreement before the work was undertaken.

I have examined with care the very contradictory evidence introduced by the respective parties, and while endeavoring to give due weight to the arguments advanced on the part of the libelants, am constrained to hold that the weight of the testimony is in favor of the claimants. In such a conflict of positive statements in regard to matters of fact when there should be no dispute, the surrounding circumstances become of great importance. The circumstances attending this transaction, about which there is little or no dispute, seem to me to go far to sustain the theory of the defence. It can hardly be deemed probable that the claimants, having just bought this wreck, in the manner described in the testimony, for the sole purpose of realizing a profit from the sale of the articles which could be saved from it, would at the same time request or allow a company of wreckers to perform the labor without some agreement as to the expense. Such an agreement is testified to by several witnesses, who swear with great distinctness to the detail of the occurrence, and, although positively denied by Dominy, must, upon the evidence, be held to have been made.

But it is insisted that if an agreement was made by Dominy, it cannot be binding upon the other libelants, in view of the positive evidence of Dominy and others of the libelants that no authority to make such an agreement was ever conferred upon Dominy. Now, while it may well be that no formal or definite authorization of Dominy to make this contract in behalf of himself and his associates was ever given, still it is quite manifest that the actual relation of the libelants, as understood and acted on by them throughout the whole transaction, was that of a company of persons associated together for a common temporary purpose, with Dominy as their head and spokesman.

Thus Dominy, acting for all, received money earned by the Company in labor performed about the brig for the Insurance Company. He also received the money earned by the Company in labor performed for Rockwell about the cargo. He not only received for all the money paid for labor performed by them on the brig on the day of and before the sale to the claimants, but, acting for all, arranged to take the credit of these very claimants for it, and subsequently received it from them instead of from the master. When, during the performance of the work in question, money was needed to pay a man taken in to help them, Dominy was requested to apply and did apply to the claimants for $20, and received it on account of the work. Moreover, the job was undertaken by the libelants without any communication between the claimants and any of them, except Dominy, either as to rate of wages, number of men, or extent of the labor to be required, while at the same time it is not pretended that it was to be performed at day's wages. These and other circumstances in the case have convinced me that the members of the company must have been cognizant of some agreement having been made by Dominy, which they are to be deemed to have acquiesced in and under which they performed the services in question. Without, therefore, considering the evidence offered to show that $75 would be full compensation for the labor performed, I must hold that the compensation was fixed at that sum by agreement.

It does not appear that all of this price has been paid—the evidence shows payments amounting to $53 80, but fails to show more.

The libelants are therefore entitled to a decree for the balance, $21 20, against the property excluding the anchor, and as there was no legal-tender or payment into Court with plea of tender, the libelants are entitled to their costs.

For libelants, Mr. Gardiner, of Sag Harbor, and Mr. Scudder. For respondents, Mr. Gleason, of Sag Harbor, and Mr. Benedict.

Another Suit Arising from the Destruction of the Property of a Union Man in the South During the Rebellion—Nearly $100,000 Damages Claimed—Motion to Reduce the Bail Below $50,000.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 20.

Before Justice Clerke.

Wm. M. Newman vs. *George H. Goddard.*—This case, already reported in our columns, was continued yesterday, on the motion made by the defendant to reduce the amount of bail required by the terms of the order of arrest granted by the Supreme Court. The amount originally fixed was $50,000; the defendant, through his counsel, now claims that it ought to be reduced to from $10,000 to $15,000. The plaintiff, Newman, claims damages in his complaint to the amount of from $75,000 to $80,000. He was, in May, 1861, engaged in the mercantile business in the town of Camden, Ark. He had a store there, the contents of which, at a fair estimate, were worth in gold at that time between $18,000 and $20,000, but in a year or two after were worth near $100,000. He claims to have been a true Union man in those days, but he says it was as much as a man's life was worth to have that fact known any where in that community at about that period of the rebellion. The defendant, Goddard, and numerous other prominent citizens of the town, formed a band, or gang, which they termed "a vigilance committee." That the members of this gang were all rebels, and hence very violently opposed to the United States Government. They pretend to have authority from the so-called Confederate Government to confiscate the property of all citizens who were not known to be in sympathy with secession, but that in fact and in truth they had no such authority. Plaintiff's store was, however, taken possession of, and all his goods and property taken away and destroyed, or else appropriated by the plunderers. Newman further alleges that Goddard is a man of property, and is now a resident of the City of New-York. These statements are denied by the defendant, and he has introduced several affidavits to sustain his position.

The argument of the case was concluded yesterday afternoon. The Judge presiding took the papers, and said that inasmuch as the questions of law were important he should be under the necessity of examining the facts of the case very critically. He will probably render a decision the latter part of the present week.

For plaintiff, Mr. Laroque; for defendant, Mr. Carter.

Judge Barbour on the Powers of the Board of Health — Judge McCunn's Decision Overruled—Also the Decision of Judge Daly and Judge Barnard.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 20.

Before Judge Barbour.

This was an application for an order to send the issue of fact as to whether a certain establishment, declared by the Board of Health to be a nuisance, is a nuisance or not, to a jury for trial. The application was made by counsel for Chas. H. Reynolds, whose lime-kiln in Fifteenth-street was abated as a nuisance by the Board of Health last Summer. It will be recollected that Reynolds obtained from Judge McCunn an injunction prohibiting the Board of Health from carrying out their order against the establishment. The Board appealed from this injunction to the General Term of the Superior Court, where the case is now pending.

In deciding the application made yesterday to send the issue of fact before a jury, Judge Barlow took occasion to express his opinion upon the general subject of the powers of the Board of Health, which he said had been deliberately formed after thorough investigation of the subject in all its bearings. He said that in his opinion there was much in the organization of the present Board of Health of this City that was clearly unconstitutional. The Legislature had no power as he believed to confer legislative functions upon the Board; they could not authorize such a body to pass laws, ordinances or regulations for the permanent government of the people. Accordingly he had no doubt that the regulation of that Board prohibiting the driving of cattle through the City was null and void. [This opinion, as will be seen, is in direct conflict with the decision of Judge Daly, of the Common Pleas, which was subsequently reviewed and confirmed by Judge Barnard, of the Supreme Court, both of whom held that the Legislature had a constitutional right to confer such powers on the Board of Health.] "But," said Judge Barlow, "the Legislature may, and in this case has, conferred on the Board of Health certain judicial powers to be exercised in a certain way; it has made the Board a judicial tribunal, and given to it almost unlimited powers. The Board has a right to adjudge a certain place to be a nuisance. If they were to adjudge the Astor House a nuisance, after a full hearing of the testimony for and against the fact, they would have a perfect right to order the building torn down. The Legislature intended to invest the Board of Health with all the powers of a Court, and their decision is final. It can only be reviewed by *certiorari*, like all judgments of inferior Courts. This Court has no right to interpose an injunction to prevent that tribunal from carrying out its orders. The application for an order to send the issue of fact before a Jury for trial must be denied—the issue having already been decided by a competent tribunal.

Counsel for Reynolds, James C. Carter; counsel for the Board of Health, George Bliss, Jr.

The opinions above expressed by Judge Barbour, if they should be ultimately confirmed by the General Term, are very important to the Board of Health, and settle a question about which the Board have long desired a final decision. It will be seen that on the question of the right of the Courts to grant injunctions restraining the Board from executing their orders, Judge Barbour overrules the decision of his associate, McCunn, while at the same time he disagrees with the Court of Common Pleas and Supreme Court on the question of the right of the Legislature to confer legislative powers on the Board. These questions did not necessarily arise on the application made yesterday, but, as Judge Barbour remarked, he had had occasion to consider them in all their bearings, and might as well give his views regarding them on that occasion as at any other time.

Business in the Surrogate's Court.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

The wills of the following persons have been admitted to probate during the past week: Lewis S. Fellowes, Amelia Wilson, Margaret T. Rockwell, Alfred Chapman, George Kaisor, Thomas H. Broderick, Jane Courng, John W. Dykes, Joseph Levy, Benjamin Newhouse.

Letters of administration have been granted on the estates of the following deceased persons: Karen Larsen, Martha Adelberg, Edward Champion, Thomas H. Neville, Robert G. Dickson, Jos. A. Sabbaton, David Hastings, Zebadiah Parker, Ann Van Cleef, Bradford Frost, Frederick Fonde, Henry Floy, John McIntee, Susan K. Macomb, Orilla B. Stanton, Marcella McGuire, Samson Oppenheim, Emma Julius, Patrick Mullan, Ellen Flanagan, Catharine Fink, Charles F. Johnson, Caroline Stengel, Wm. M. Van Wagenen, Rudolph Bartel, James Begg, Eleanor A. Henry, Mary McKenna, Michael Noonan, Hugh Torpey, Robert Hellmund, John Malraney.

Letters of guardianship have been granted as follows: To Ann Dickson, guardian of Robert G. Dickson; Dennis Dunn, guardian of Ann J. Kiernan; Charlotte Snedecor, guardian of Harry Snedecor; Charlotte Snedecor, guardian of George Snedecor; Charlotte Snedecor, guardian of Walter Snedecor; John H. Rogers, guardian of John Flanagan; Margaret Ramsay, guardian of Cecilia McKnight; Margaret Ramsay, guardian of John H. McKnight; Alexander Fisher, guardian of Edward C. McKenna; John Meyler, guardian of John McKenna; John Meyler, guardian of Michael McKenna; John Weyler, guardian of Rosina Steimle.

A Heavy Calendar—Thieves and Fighters in Abundance.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

There were forty-four cases entered upon the calendar for trial in this Court, yesterday, and seven of which had been held open for further consideration. Of these 26 were for petty larceny, 14 for assault and battery, one for aiding the escape of a prisoner, one for malicious mischief, one for violation of the health laws, and one for cruelty to animals.

MALICIOUS BAKERS.

George Wackenhart and Henry Wentzler, two journeymen German bakers, were arraigned upon a charge of maliciously destroying the property of Mr. George Hartt, an employing baker, doing business at No. 468 Sixth-avenue. On entering his bake-shop a few mornings since, Mr. Hartt found that some person had most wantonly destroyed his property. The faucet had been drawn from a barrel of molasses, and its contents allowed to run out upon the floor; the croton had been turned on, and the place flooded; the ashes had been taken from the ovens and mixed with the molasses and water on the floor; the doors of the ovens had been carried off, and a scene of general destruction was presented. Mr. Hartt immediately caused the arrest of the two men named above on suspicion of their having committed the mischief. It seems that the men had been employed by Mr. Hartt, and that some trouble had occurred between him and them, they threatening to work him an injury. Only a portion of the testimony was heard yesterday, and the prisoners were remanded until next Court-day.

IN THE WRONG HOUSE.

Patrick Rowen, a well-dressed Irishman, was charged with having committed an assault upon officer Andrew Murray. It appears that a few nights since the prisoner and a friend were out on a spree, and having more liquor aboard than they could well manage, stumbled into a tenement-house, and wandered about from floor to floor. They made a great deal of noise while stumbling about, and tried to enter several of the rooms. They rattled at the door of Officer Murray's room, rousing that gentleman from his much-needed slumber. He went to the door and seeing that Rowen was drunk, ordered him to leave the building. Rowen complied with the order, but as soon as he reached the sidewalk commenced an assault upon the officer, choking and strangling him severely. The officer, after a struggle, arrested Rowen, and took him to the Station-house. The defence pleaded intoxication, but without avail, as the prisoner was fined $25.

KILLED A DOG.

Jeremiah Perry was charged with having cruelly beaten a dog belonging to Capt. Loeth A. Wiley. The dog was usually kept on board the schooner of which the complainant is Captain, and was greatly beloved for his qualities as a watch-dog. One day he came ashore with his master, and while walking through the street became engaged in a dispute with another dog, the property of the prisoner. From growls and snarls the disputants soon came to bites and scratches, and, as the Captain's dog was getting the best of his antagonist, the prisoner struck him several times with a cart-rung, inflicting such wounds upon the faithful sea-dog as to cause his death. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge. The Magistrate said if, between now and next Court-day he would satisfy the Captain in regard to the untimely taking-off of his favorite, the Court would inflict but a nominal punishment. The prisoner promised to do so, and he and the complainant stepped out to a just the mattar satisfactorily—but the dog will be allowed no voice in the matter.

CORNER LOAFERS.

James Gray, a young man with a tall hat, a slight moustache and a very black eye, took the stand to testify in reference to an assault committed upon him by Charles Kott, a young German. The witness swore that on Tuesday evening he was standing with three friends in Bleecker-street, in front of a grocery kept by the prisoner; they had not been there more than three minutes before the prisoner came out, ordered them away, and, before they could move, struck the complainant a blow in the eye, producing the azure appearance indicated, and causing him to see stars. This statement, which was corroborated by the evidence of the persons who were with the complainant on that occasion, looked bad for the prisoner. But two policemen, who were sworn for the defence, testified that the complainant and his friends were in the habit of gathering on that corner at night, and making insulting remarks to ladies as they passed; that every policeman on that post had been obliged to drive them away repeatedly, and that frequent complaints had been made regarding them. The Court thought this version of the case put it in a far different light. Justice KELLY said he knew of persons who had been ruined in their business, in consequence of such street loafers gathering on their corners and insulting their customers; and that while he should find the prisoner guilty of the assault, he didn't think he deserved much punishment. Remanded for sentence.

STOLE A BARREL OF VINEGAR.

Michael Kavanagh, an Irishman, whose cotton-hook indicated that his labor required the handling of bales of that Southern product, was charged with stealing a barrel of vinegar. A policeman found him about 9 o'clock at night rolling the barrel through Washington-street, and on being questioned about it, told contradictory stories, which led to his arrest. It was ascertained that the property belonged to Christopher M. Reinhardt, and had been left on the sidewalk in front of his store. The prisoner, passing by intoxicated, had taken a fancy to it, and was rolling it off when captured. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

NO SUPPORT FOR SEVEN YEARS.

Mrs. Emelia Broadbent appeared with her face badly bruised, to testify to an assault committed upon her by her husband, James Broadbent. She said that he was the father of her three children, but for seven years had not contributed a dollar toward her support or theirs. She had tried to get rid of him, but he kept coming to her house for money, and when she had none to give him, would take the work she received from the shop and pawn it. He also beat her frequently, and she could stand it no longer. Her appearance testified to his brutality, and the Court sentenced him to the Penitentiary for six months.

AN UNGRATEFUL PATIENT.

Mary Brennan, an old woman, blind of one eye, and who has nearly lost the sight of the other, has been treated gratuitously for her infirmity for several years by Dr. Snyder, of the Eye Infirmary. Two days since the Doctor saw her coming out of the basement of the establishment with something in her apron. He asked her what she had, when she replied: "Some cold victuals the cook gave me." The Doctor was suspicious, and peeping into her apron, there beheld some cups, saucers, knives, forks and other articles belonging to the establishment. Mary pleaded her poverty, but the ingratitude displayed toward the gentleman who had done so much for her, secured her a safe retreat for six months to come.

UNAUTHORIZED BUTCHERS.

John McCarty and John Mahoney, lessees of the slaughter-house No. 218 Mott-street, were arraigned for violation of the health laws. It appears that the Board of Health have ordered slaughtering to be discontinued at this place, in consequence of the filthy condition of the premises. Notwithstanding this order, the prisoners were caught in the act of killing cattle there. It being shown that the person from whom they leased the premises was in reality the more guilty party, they were let off on payment of $10 each.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ann Doyle, assault and battery, fined $15, and ordered to give $200 bonds to keep the peace; John Kellenberg, petty larceny, House of Refuge; Jacob Lynch, petty larceny, Penitentiary two months; John Keenan, boy, petty larceny, remanded to find parents; John Hutchinson, petty larceny, Penitentiary one month; George Gray, petty larceny, Penitentiary three months; Thomas Hunter, petty larceny, Penitentiary two months; Alice Stearns, petty larceny, Penitentiary two months; Michael Brennan, petty larceny, House of Refuge; Charles H. Reade, assault and battery, $10; Michael Tracey, assault and battery, $20.

Present to Gen. Ewell.

From the Lexington (Ky.,) Gazette, Oct. 10.

This distinguished Confederate General was on a visit to Kentucky in September, to attend Mr. ALEXANDER'S stock sale, and, as a compliment to him, the ladies of Woodford made him a present of some beautiful Southdown sheep. In acknowledging the receipt of the present, the General wrote to the fair donors the following letter, in which he takes occasion to pay a deserved compliment to the ladies of this section for their humane efforts to relieve the suffering in the Southern States:

SPRING HILL, Maury County, Tenn., Oct. 2, 1866.

MY DEAR MADAM: I received with more pleasure than I can easily express the beautiful sheep from my lady friends of Woodford County. They are kept in the lawn around the house, and shown with much satisfaction on my part to all the neighbors.

I should feel mortified if I allowed the indigent to suffer by this act of kindness on the part of the ladies of a section so noted for their noble acts of charity. I shall, while valuing the compliment beyond all price, try to increase my contributions by the pecuniary value of these beautiful specimens.

Respectfully, &c., R. S. EWELL.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 38 WALL-ST.

5-20 COUPONS,

DUE NOVEMBER 1,

Cashed in Gold,

OR CURRENCY, ON LIBERAL TERMS.

As the disbursement of over $24,000,000 of interest on the 1st prox., must have a tendency to reduce the PREMIUM ON GOLD, holders of Gold Bonds will do well to realize their interest at

PRESENT RATES FOR GOLD.

N. B.—Registered interest negotiated.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

DATED IN 1864-5,

WANTED AT THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

of all the various issues, constantly on hand ready for immediate delivery, in sums to suit.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Notes of the leading houses in the Dry Goods Commission and Jobbing, Yankee Notion, Boot and Shoe, Hat and Cap, and Grocery trades, bought and sold at market rates.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81...	113¾	113⅞	June, 7-30........	106	106¼
Coupon, '81 ...	113¼	113⅝	July, 7-30........	106	106¼
5-20 Regist'd, '62.	105⅝	106¼	June,C.I.Nt's, '64	116¾	117
5-20 Coupon, '62..	114⅝	114⅞	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	116¼	116½
5-20 Coupon, '64..	110½	110¾	Aug.,C.I.Nt's, '64	115¾	116
5-20 Coupon, '65..	110⅝	110⅞	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	114¾	115
5-20Coup.,'65,new	108⅝	108⅞	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110½	110¾
10-40 Registered.	99¾	100	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '65	113¾	114
10-40 Coupon.....	99¾	100	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	111¾	111⅞
Gold............	146½	146⅝	Sept.,C.I.Nt's, '65	110¼	110½
August, 7-30.....	106½	106¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	109¾	110

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,

SEVEN-THIRTIES,

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE

BANKERS,

NO. 14 WALL-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

Henry Clews & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

Purchased and for sale.

All issues on hand ready for instant delivery.

ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD EXECUTED.

Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be allowed

4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL DAILY Balances, subject to check at sight.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

JUDSON & CO.,

BANKERS,

BROKERS AND COLLECTORS,

DEALER IN

EXCHANGE, MONEY, LAND WARRANTS, &c.,

Corner of Camp and Common sts.,

NEW-ORLEANS.

Refer to G. S. ROBBINS & SON,

New-York.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

No. 72 BROADWAY,

issue drafts on London, Paris, Frankfort, Hamburg, Bremen, Berlen, Rome, &c., in sums to suit, at lowest market rates. Articles purchased on commission and collections made in any part of Europe.

PROPOSALS FOR

$1,000,000

AMERICAN DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY BONDS,

Guaranteed by

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey until FRIDAY, Oct. 26, at noon, for the whole or any part of One Million Dollars of Bonds of the American Dock and Improvement Company.

The bonds are for $1,000 each, due July 1. 1886, interest 7 per cent., payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in the City of New-York.

The bonds have coupons attached, and can be held either as registered bonds or bearer bonds, as the holder may from time to time elect.

These bonds are issued for land purchases, and for improvements in Communipaw Bay, under the authority of the State of New-Jersey, on the extensive water front of the Company, and in connection with the improvements of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

The punctual payment of the principal and interest of the bonds is guaranteed by the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

Proposals should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Bonds," and directed to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York.

Any further information desired can be obtained on application at the same place, where also a copy of the bond can be seen.

Payments to be made 50 per cent. on the allotment of the bonds, 25 per cent. on the 15th of November, and 25 per cent. on the 15th of December, or the whole can be paid at once. The interest will be adjusted on the first coupon.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any of the bids not satisfactory to the Company.

JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON,
JOHN C. GREEN,
MOSES TAYLOR,
ADAM NORRIE,
} Finance Committee.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue letters of credit for travelers' use on Messrs. Rothschild in Paris, London, Frankfort and Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. Co., (Eastern Division,)
No. 88 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1866.

NOTICE—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE holders of certificates issued by this Trust will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, the first day of November next, at noon, to adopt a plan for the reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company.

To act upon this important question, the agreement under which the trust was formed requires that three-fourths in interest of the owners, or their legal representatives, of preferred and also of unpreferred certificates, shall be present and voting. For the purpose, therefore, of insuring a quorum, certificate-holders are earnestly requested to have transfers made in their own names, and to be present at the meeting, either in person or by proxy.

The transfer books of the Trust will be closed on the 16th day of October next, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until further notice. By order of the Trustees,

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,)
No. 88 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1866.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—To enable all those who have not transferred their certificates, the transfer-books of the Trust are open, and will continue open until TUESDAY, Oct. 23, at 2 o'clock P. M., after which time they will positively remain closed until after the meeting of Nov. 1. It is earnestly requested of certificate holders to have transfers made in their own names, and to be present at the meeting of Nov. 1, either in person or by proxy. By order of the Trustees.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
INTEREST DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1866.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE (5-20) Coupons falling due on the 1st of November, proximo, will now be received for examination at the Interest Department of the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 19 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1866.

THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1866, ON the following-named bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date at the Metropolitan National Bank, to wit: Toledo and Wabash second mortgage bonds, Toledo and Wabash equipment bonds, Great Western second mortgage bonds, Quincy and Toledo first mortgage bonds, Illinois and Southern Iowa second mortgage bonds.

A. BOODY, President.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.

U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 4, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) per Cent., FREE FROM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TAX, upon the capital stock of the CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, has been declared payable on the 25th day of October inst., at the office of Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, and until the 15th day of November next, and after the latter date at the Company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 13th day of October inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 26th day of October inst.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 19 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, payable, less Government tax, on and after the 1st day of November next, at this office.

The transfer-books of the Preferred Stock will be closed on the 27th inst. and opened on the 5th day of November next.

A. BOODY, President.

OFFICE COMMONWEALTH OIL COMPANY,
No. 71 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1866.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OIL COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the reduced capital stock, ($250,000,) payable at the office of the Company on and after Nov. 1, 1866.

Transfer books closed from the 25th inst. to Nov. 1, inclusive.

A. F. BAUM, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1866.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held this day, a dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of Government tax, was declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Nov. 1. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M., on the 23d inst., and reopened on the morning of Nov. 2.

WM. A. WHEELOCK, President.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 1st day of November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ORGANIZED 1853.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK.

CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE.

NOTICE.—Deposits made on or before

NOV. 1,

will draw interest for three months at the rate of

SIX PER CENT.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 10 COOPER INSTITUTE.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, upon all sums from $5 to $5,000.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, NO. 4 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1866.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, Oct. 22, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, subsistence stores, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

2,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of flour, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate.* The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head-lined, and bungs sealed.

20,000 pounds of rice, in clean, good stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

Samples of the flour and rice must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

The flour and rice will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificates will be required.

Payments will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, [which *must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."*

H. F. CLARKE,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP LATELY subsisting between the subscribers, under the name of WAINWRIGHT & McLEOD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by CHARLES A. WAINWRIGHT, No. 35 Wall-st., New-York, who is authorized to sign in liquidation.

C. A. WAINWRIGHT,
ROBERT C. McLEOD,
} General partners.
EDWARD T. SHAW, Special partner.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1866.

WE HAVE THIS DAY OPENED A branch establishment in New-Orleans, under the firm of

WILLIAMS, RUPERTI & CO.

Mr. ED. H. BUCKNER has been admitted a partner in our houses here and in New-Orleans.

JANSSEN, SCHMIDT & RUPERTI.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1866.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of AMES & KNAPP, is dissolved this day, by mutual consent. THEODORE AMES assuming the outstanding obligations and will continue the Stock Brokerage business at No. 39 Broad-st.

THEODORE AMES,
CHARLES P. KNAPP.

NEW YORK, October 18, 1866.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of E. MORRISON & CO., this day expires by limitation. The business of the firm will be settled by either of the partners.

EDWARD MORRISON,
ANDREW SOHER,
JOSEPH SOHER.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1866.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$50,000.—WANTED—A PARTNER WITH the above sum, in a well-established and favorably known lumber concern; the additional capital is wanted not only to increase their present safe and growing trade, but to improve their present opportunity for insuring large profits, and can be paid in as required. Address, with real name only, LUMBER, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT and dining-saloon down town, in a good location, with a long lease. Inquire at No 189 Pearl-st., third floor.

TO PHYSICIANS.—FOR SALE, A GOOD RELIABLE country practice, forty miles from New-York, with or without nice small farm. Inquire on Monday next at No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 88.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A VALUABLE patent, with business, stock and machinery. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHING-store for sale at cost. Address W. & S., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS —One pack of which will last longer and wear better than six packs of the old-fashioned sharp corners, as they will not split. For sale by all stationers at retail, and wholesale by the manufacturer.

SAM. HART & CO.,
No. 43 John-st., New-York.

TRANSLATIONS FROM THE FRENCH, Spanish, Italian and English languages. Arrangements made with commercial houses for correspondence in said languages. Satisfactory references. Address CORRESPONDENTE, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

GOTHIC FURNACES—FIRE-PLACE, PARLOR and portable heaters; gas heating and cooking stoves; Magee's elevated oven ranges; zero refrigerators. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 605 6th-av., N. Y.

COAL.

BEST ENGLISH HOUSE CANNEL AND LIVERPOOL ORRELL COAL, DELIVERED IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT. H. L. PARMELE & BRO., No. 32 Pine-st.

MEDICAL.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT POPULAR PRICES.

BLACK DRESS SILKS,
FRENCH MERINOS,
ALPACAS,
WHITE GOODS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LINENS,
CURTAIN LACES,
MUSLINS,
FRENCH NEEDLEWORK and
REAL LACE GOODS,
LADIES UNDERCLOTHING,
FRENCH and GERMAN CORSETS,
BRADLEY'S HOOP SKIRTS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
LACE TRIMMED HANDKERCHIEFS,
RIBBONS,
VELVETS,
BUTTONS,
TRIMMINGS,
LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES,
FANCY GOODS and
LADIES' TOILET ARTICLES,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR,
GLOVES, GAITERS, &c.,
WORSTED and
WOOLEN SHAWLS,
SONTAGS, HOODS, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

DESCHAMP'S

DESCHAMP'S
DESCHAMP'S

OUR WELL KNOWN BRAND OF KID GLOVE,
NOW THE MOST POPULAR IN THE CITY.
DESCHAMP'S KID GLOVES,
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

R. H. MACY,

14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.,
66 14TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH 6TH-AVS.,
204 AND 206 6TH-AV.

POPULAR GOODS

AT

POPULAR PRICES.

UNION ADAMS,

NO. 637 BROADWAY,

IS NOW OPENING

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT STOCK

OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

EVER EXHIBITED IN THIS CITY.

The reputation, experience and facilities of the above house are guarantees to the public that they will always find, at reasonable prices, the latest and most desirable productions of the fashionable cities of

LONDON, PARIS AND NEW-YORK.

GENUINE

EMPRESS KID GLOVES.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF COLORS JUST RECEIVED FROM VIENNA.

$1 25 A PAIR.

THE ONLY GENUINE GLOVES OF THIS POPULAR BRAND, FOR SALE AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

RICHARD GREEN,
No. 375 CANAL-ST.,
corner LAURENS.

JUST RECEIVED.

A SPLENDID LINE OF OTTOMAN VELOURS,
FRENCH POPLINS, (all grades,)
EMPRESS CLOTHS, MERINOES,
CASHMERES FOR DRESSING-GOWNS,
TARTAN PLAIDS, (in wool and silk,)
&c., &c., &c.,
At greatly reduced prices.

WICHSLER & ABRAHAM,
No. 285 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

ONE PRICE, SMALL PROFITS, QUICK RETURNS.

DRY GOODS FOR THE MILLION.

BLANKETS, BLANKETS, BLANKETS.

BLANKETS at $2.
BED COMFORTABLES, BED COMFORTABLES.
BED COMFORTABLES at $2 25.
Table Damasks only 50c.
Nursery Diaper only $2.
Cotton Flannel only 20c.
Heavy Shaker Flannel only 37½c.
Heavy Red Twilled Flannel only 31c.
Gent's Shirts and Drawers only 75c.
All other goods in proportion, at

HEATH'S,
No. 15 Carmine-st.,
Corner of Bleecker.

MERINOES, POPLINS, REPS, PLAIDS,

Delaines, Cashmeres, Winceys, Alpacas, &c., &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, LACE CURTAINS,

And UPHOLSTERY GOODS of every description.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS,

MATS, RODS and FIXTURES. Also,

WINDOW SHADES

and House-furnishing Goods of every kind.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.

RICH SILKS, SILK ROBES,

Moire Antiques, Satins, Plain Colored, Black, Striped and Plaid Silks, &c., &c.

ALSO, LOW-PRICED SILKS,
in great variety, at retail.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

Robes de Chambre, Breakfast Robes, Under Clothing, Children's Suits, Hats, Caps, &c., &c., &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

A FULL LINE OF

RICH PAISLEY SHAWLS, (all colors,) square and long.
FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS, square and long.
BROCHE SHAWLS, (camel's hair centres,) square and long.

And INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, at

WECHSLER & ABRAHAM'S,
No. 285 Fulton-st.,
Brooklyn.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

will offer on Monday, Oct. 22,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE FANCY SILKS AT VERY LOW PRICES, viz.:

At $1 per yard, value $1 50.
At $1 25 per yard, value $1 75.
At $1 50 per yard, value $2.

ALSO,

RICH DRESS SILKS,

At $4 per yard, value $6,

notwithstanding the high price of gold.

BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

DEPOT FOR KID GLOVES.

F. P. PERKINS & BROTHER,

No. 727 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.

"JOUVIN," "BAJOU" AND "ANGELE" KID GLOVES

IN EVERY COLOR.

The celebrated "DUCHESSE" Kid Glove, at $1 25 per pair; a very fine glove.

Ladies' Furnishing Goods of every description.

VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS.

The choicest novelties in

VELVET SACQUES AND CIRCULARS.

Also, all the latest styles in

CHINCHILLA, VELOUR,
ST. BERNARD, ASTRICHAN,
and other CLOTH CLOAKS,
at WECHSLER & ABRAHAM'S,
No. 285 Fulton st.,
Brooklyn.

BRIGHT PLAID POPLINS,

MERINOS IN NEW COLORS,
LINSEY WOOLSEYS, AND OTHER STYLES OF FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS
WILL BE OFFERED, DURING THIS WEEK,
AT
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

A. T. STEWART, & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

CLUNY LACE GOODS.

JOSEPH TUCKER,

Importer of Real Lace Shawls and Rich Lace Goods, No. 680 Broadway, East River National Bank

INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS.

From the most ordinary to the finest ever produced.

J. RUSSELL, No. 282 Wooster-st., near Amity.

ATTENTION—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN having any cast-off clothing, carpets, furniture, jewelry, &c., to dispose of can obtain the utmost value in cash for them, as I must have those articles for Western markets. Call or address a note to Mr. or Mrs. H., No. 134 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON HAVE NOW OPEN FRENCH CLOAKS,

selected by Mr. HEARN, Jr., from the FIRST HOUSES IN PARIS.

CLOAKS

Of their own manufacture,

in VELVET, SILK and CLOTH.

WHITE POINT LACE SHAWLS, from $100 to $550.
BLACK THREAD LACE SHAWLS, from $90 to $600.

Also, ELEGANT FRENCH CLOAKINGS, of their own importation, which they will offer for sale by the yard and make up to ORDER.

J. A. HEARN & SON desire to call SPECIAL ATTENTION to their DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT, and guarantee satisfaction in the execution of orders intrusted to them.

BRIDAL, EVENING and PROMENADE DRESSES made in the latest PARIS FASHIONS.

BRIDAL OUTFITS ready made and made to order.

NO. 775 BROADWAY,
Above 9th-st.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON HAVE NOW OPEN

WHITE SILKS and SATINS,
FOR WEDDING DRESSES,
of the most magnificent qualities ever imported.

MOIRE ANTIQUES in all shades.

PLAIN SILKS in all shades and in various qualities, including the finest made.

BLACK SILKS, of the manufacture of BONNET and other celebrated makers.

LYONS BLACK VELVETS,
32 INCHES and YARD AND A HALF WIDE.
from $13 to $35 a yard.

100 PIECES FANCY STRIPED SILKS,
AT $2, WORTH $2 50.

No. 775 BROADWAY, above 9th-st.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON,

Have now open the most complete assortment of MOURNING GOODS they have ever offered.

IRISH POPLINS, MERINOES, EMPRESS CLOTHS, BIARRITZ BOMBAZINES, ALPACAS and CRAPES in all qualities.

They will offer on Monday as a special attraction

ONE HUNDRED PIECES SPLENDID QUALITY BLACK EMPRESS CLOTH

AT $1 25,

which cost over $1 50 to import.

ALSO

THREE CASES

BLACK ALPACAS,

purchased much below the cost of importation which will be offered at a small advance.

775 BROADWAY, above 9th-st.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON

HAVE NOW OPEN
PIM'S IRISH POPLINS
In all colors and black.
LUPIN'S EMPRESS CLOTHS
and MERINOES,
PLAID FRENCH POPLINS.

BROCHE SHAWLS,
LONG AND SQUARE.

They will open on Monday a great variety of RICH DRESS GOODS, purchased at the large AUCTION sale of last Friday, among which are many ELEGANT NOVELTIES never before offered, and which will be sold much less than the COST OF IMPORTATION.

NO. 775 BROADWAY, above 9TH-ST.

SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!!

New addition in this department for this week in

PLAIN COLORED TAFFETA,
GROS GRAINS, CORDED, STRIPE,
FIGURED MOIRE ANTIQUE,
in all the NEW SHADES.

Also,

BLACK SILKS,

in all the most popular makes, at the lowest prices.

N. B.—The greatest bargains ever offered.

25,000 yards

FANCY CHECKED AND PLAID SILKS,

AT 85 CENTS PER YARD,

which cost to the importers $1 40 to land. We guarantee them to be all pure LYONS SILK.

SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

AT SMILLIE & CO.'S,
No. 763 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

Just received and will offer for sale,

MONDAY, 22D OCTOBER,

450 pieces RICH COLORED SILK VELOURS,

and

FRENCH POPLINS,

at $2 per yard,

In all the latest PARIS SHADES,

which will be found superior to any yet offered in this country, and ladies will find it to their advantage to examine them before purchasing elsewhere.

Also, a large and elegant assortment of all the most desirable fabrics for the present season, in both PLAIN and FANCY DRESS MATERIALS, which will not be found in any other HOUSE in AMERICA, as they are all of this season's importation and manufacture.

SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway
Between 8th and 9th sts.

M. ROBERTS, JR., & CO.,
No. 181 8TH-AV.,

WILL OFFER

On MONDAY, Oct. 22, the largest and most select stock of DRESS GOODS ever exhibited on the 8th-av., such as

PLAIN, PLAID and FIGURED POPLIN,
FRENCH MERINO IN ALL THE CHOICE SHADES,
GALA PLAIDS IN ALL THE HIGH COLORS,
FRENCH EMPRESS CLOTH,
OTTOMAN VALOURS,
ALPACAS,
PARAMATTAS,
CASHMERE, &c., &c.,
together with many other styles of
POPULAR GOODS AT A DECIDED BARGAIN.

M. ROBERTS, JR., & CO.,
No. 181 8TH-AV.

CARPETINGS.

Just received per steamer,

JOHN CROSSLEY & SONS'
ENGLISH VELVETS,
BODY BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,

a large assortment,

AT A

GREAT REDUCTION.

ALSO,

THREE-PLY AND INGRAINS,
OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, MATS, &c.

E. F. MANY & CO.,
No. 6 4th-av.

SATINS AND BROCATELS,
WORSTED REPS,
LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
WINDOW-SHADES,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
TRIMMINGS, &c., &c., &c.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

No. 369 Broadway,

Preparing to remove into their new store, (now erecting,) offer their entire stock of new and elegant goods, until Jan. 1, at prices greatly below market value.

Decorating done by the best workmen.

STILL GREATER SACRIFICE—WE shall offer the coming week GREATER BARGAINS than ever, although domestic goods of all styles have advanced at least 20 per cent. We will continue to sell at the same low figure.

BEST DELAINES,
All New Patterns, 25c.
MERRIMAC,
SPRAGUE,
PACIFIC and
AMOSKEAG
PRINTS, 1s. 6d.
GOOD YARD-WIDE MUSLIN, 16c., 18c., 20c., 22c., and 25c.
WAMSUTTA MUSLIN, 37½c.
Other Houses charge 42c.

In

BLANKETS and FLANNELS we are offering decided Bargains, with many other popular styles of goods much below Jobbers' prices.

M. ROBERTS, JR., & CO.,
No. 181 Eighth-av.

A GREAT DECLINE IN WOOLENS.

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, &c.,
UNDER A HEAVY PRESSURE.
IMMENSE DECLINE IN PRICES.

GOOD BLANKETS, $1 50	FORMER PRICE, $3.
BETTER QUALITY, $2.	FORMER PRICE, $4.
HEAVY BLANKETS, $2 50,	FORMER PRICE, $4 50.
ALL WOOL BLANKETS, $3,	FORMER PRICE, $5.
EXTRA ALL WOOL, $4, $5, $6, and $8.	

The decline in blankets has been very great.

WHITE FLANNELS, 25c.,	FORMER PRICE, 37½c.
WHITE FLANNELS, 25c.,	FORMER PRICE, 40c.
FINE and WIDE FLANNELS, 37½c.,	FORMER PRICE, 50c.

HEAVY CANTON FLANNELS, 25c., 28c. and 31c.

These flannels are just in from auction.

ALSO, BIG LOTS MERINOES, ALPACAS, POPLINS, DRESS GOODS, &c., RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

FINE MUSLINS, 12½c.,	FORMER PRICE, 20c.
EXTRA QUALITY, 16c., 18c., 20c. and 25c.	

On muslins and flannels you can save from 6c. to 15c. a yard. On alpacas and merinoes from 25c. to 50c. a yard.

FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 167 8th-av., near 18th-st.
And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

SILKS—SILKS—SILKS.

We shall offer on MONDAY, Oct. 22, the most extensive and elegant assortment of

RICH PARIS AND LYONS
DRESS SIKS,
IN
PLAID, PLAIN AND FIGURED,
IN
ALL THE NEW AND
CHOICE SHADES,
FAR
BELOW THE GOLD COST OF IMPORTATION.

M. ROBERTS, JR. & CO.,
No. 181 8th-av.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING and Writing Cases, Portfolios, Pocket-books, Card-cases, Banker's Cases. Manufacturers, WM. T. FRY & CO., Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

W. T. FRY & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the well-known Fry's patent pocket flask, metal flasks, soap boxes, drinking cups, reward medals, &c. Manufactory Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., N. Y.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, Nov. 3
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, Nov. 17
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Dec. 1
EUROPE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, Dec. 15

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency. Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.

WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Oct. 27.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Nov. 7.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Dec. 1.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 15.

The new and elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN, 3,000 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Oct. 27, at 12 M.

The accommodations for passengers on this ship are unsurpassed.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Dunkirk and St. Petersburgh.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely.

FULTON, S. SAMUELS	Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN	Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS	Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN	Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS	Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD

FIRST-CLASS:

Main Saloon..........$100 | Lower Saloon..........$80

Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

CUNARD STEERAGE LINE.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

ALEPPO	Oct. 17
MALTA	Oct. 24

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.

E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL,

calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.

The favorite passenger steamers of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY

IOWA	SATURDAY, Oct. 27
CALEDONIA	SATURDAY, Nov. 10

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry: cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.

To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.

For further information apply at the company's offices.

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

THE QUEEN	Grogan	SATURDAY, Oct. 20
DENMARK	Thompson	SATURDAY, Oct. 27
VIRGINIA	Prowse	SATURDAY, Nov. 3

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 24.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 31.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 7.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 14.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 21.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	Oct. 20
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY	Oct. 27
CITY OF LIMERICK	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 31
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	Nov. 3
CITY OF MANCHESTER	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 7

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. C. BERRY, Dec. 22.

These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.

The favorite sidewheel steamships

SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Oct. 27.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Nov 3.

Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.

Elegant passenger accommodations.

GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

Every WEDNESDAY, Pier 4 N. R., punctually at 3 P. M.

The elegant and favorite side-wheel steamships

COLUMBIA, SLOCUM, Commander, sails Oct. 24.
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, sails Oct. 31.
EAGLE, GREENE, Commander, sails Nov. 7.

GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY..........Nov. 3 | MONDAY..........Dec. 3

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK TO VERA CRUZ DIRECT.

The General Transatlantic Company will dispatch the following first-class steamers:

VERA CRUZ, Capt. HILLYARD, Oct. 3.
FLORIDE, ——, Oct. 31.
TAMPICO, Capt. GILBERT PIERRIE, Nov. 28.

Carrying passengers and freight at moderate rates. Apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.

EVERY TUESDAY.

The favorite steamship VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Oct. 23, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship

GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Oct. 25.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River.

Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

REGULAR LINE.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The favorite steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. LOCKWOOD, will sail on THURSDAY, Oct. 25, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given in connection with the South Carolina Railroad and its connections.

For freight or passage, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. MEADE, Capt. ——, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

OCT. 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. HOWES, to connect with MONTANA, Capt. G. H. BRADBURY.

OCT. 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, to connect with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.

OCT. 20.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, to connect with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.

S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO, CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.

FIRST VOYAGE.

Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 1866, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port at noon on TUESDAY, Jan. 1, 1867, for Yokohama and Hong Kong.

Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$179	$85
San Francisco to Hong Kong	300	200	100

Due notice will be given of subsequent voyages.

For through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.

THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA,

JERRY W. SMITH, Commander,

On TUESDAY, Oct. 30, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.,

AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

For passage and freight apply at No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the seaboard, railroad, and its connection. Freight to Norfolk 6c. per foot; cabin passage $8; freight to Richmond 8c. per foot; cabin passage $8.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.

NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.

G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

TO CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Regular Tuesday's steamer. The elegant steamship ANDALUSIA, 1,500 tons, is now receiving cargo, and will sail on TUESDAY, Oct. 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the fine New-York built steamer *Dictator*, for the Florida ports. Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points South and Southwest. Freight received up to the hour of sailing.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24.
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, Oct. 27.
MISSOURI, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to

C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship

FUNG SHUEY, Capt. HILDRETH,

will leave on SATURDAY, Oct. 27, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.

DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

STEAMBOATS.

OCTOBER, 1866.—SHREWSBURY, LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven, Red Bank. Fare 50 cents. The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Monday, Oct.	22,	2 P. M.	Monday, Oct.	22,	6½ A. M.
Tuesday,	23,	2½ P. M.	Tuesday,	23,	7 A. M.
Wednesday,	24,	3 P. M.	Wednesday,	24,	7½ A. M.
Friday,	26,	6½ A. M.	Thursday,	25,	8 A. M.
Saturday,	27,	10 A. M.	Friday,	26,	10 A. M.
Tuesday,	30,	8½ A. M.	Monday,	29,	8½ A. M.
Wednesday,	31,	9½ A. M.	Tuesday,	30,	12 M.
			Wednesday,	31,	2½ P. M.

Cards in New-York *Daily Times*; at T. W. & A. Marsh's, No. 153 Wall-st.; Lewis & Corlies, Druggists, No. 72 Murray-st.; No. 2 Dey-st.; and Allaire's Market, No. 534 Hudson-st.; or Home-Made Dining Saloon, No. 234 Greenwich-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., for Troy, at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted. Tickets sold and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points North. This is the only line North without change of cars.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

E. PHILLIPS,
No. 216 Franklin-st.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY DIRECT.—The New-York and Troy Steamboat Company's steamer RIP VAN WINKLE, will leave Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., on SUNDAY, Oct. 21, at 6 P. M. Tickets sold and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points North.

THE STEAMBOATS DANIEL DREW and C. VIBBARD will continue their regular trips to Nov. 1, making their last passage for the season on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31, leaving Desbrosses-st. daily at 7¾ and 34th-st. at 8 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD SUNDAY TRAIN.—A special train will be run to and from New-York, Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, every SUNDAY until further notice, commencing June 3; leaving 30th-st. depot at 9 A. M., arriving in Poughkeepsie at 12:20 P. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 7 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines

W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—FALL ARRANGEMENT, FROM OCT. 1, 1866.

Leave James-slip, New-York:

8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Greenport Express train.
4:00 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights to North Islip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:02 run through to Monsey.

THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXPRESSES.

On and after Oct. 20, 1866, the

CALIFORNIA PACKAGE EXPRESS

Will close at 5 P. M. on the day previous to steamer's sailing.

THE LETTER EXPRESS

will be closed as follows, viz.:

No. 84 Broadway	at....11:30 A. M.
Metropolitan Hotel	at....11:15 A. M.
Pier 42 North River (foot of Canal-st.)	at....11:50 A. M.

on day of steamer's sailing.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,

for boarding and day scholars. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.

Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18. Circulars obtained at the Institute.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,

Nos. 48, 50 and 52 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School—will reopen September 18. Pupils prepared for college, West Point, Naval Academy and business. There is a primary department for young boys, a gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils (200 last year) for the past eleven years.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON

will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 26th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE WILL REOPEN SEPT. 1, 1866.

For circulars, address

BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, New-York.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 20, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED HAS REMOVED her French and English Boarding and Day School to the large residence corner 38th-st. and Park-av., Murray Hill.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, FOR THE thorough instruction of a few boys, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 907 Broadway.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NOS. 161 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.

Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor, and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation, ease of access—indeed, for all school purposes—they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Light gymnastics are taught. For several years the roll of pupils has annually increased from 30 to 50 per cent., exceeding now 100. A fine class is preparing for college. Parents are invited to call.

MISS COMSTOCK'S

LIMITED FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 7 East 27th-st.

Eight boarding pupils received into the family. French is the language in use.

Two vacancies have occurred owing to illness.

The distinctive features of the school explained on application by letter or in person.

PARISIAN FRENCH.

MADEMOISELLE DE WAILLY

has just returned, and will resume her instruction in schools and families, private lessons and classes. Apply at No. 136 East 45th-st.

THE MISSES ROGERS'

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES, No. 236 West 20th-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,

Will reopen Sept. 18. Ten boarding pupils admitted.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN. Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and Boarding Scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete English, French, German, Spanish, Classical, Scientific and Commercial Instruction, including a thorough course of Universal History and Geography, Philosophy, Sociology, Music, Drawing and Gymnastics. Also Primary Department. Handsome house and grounds, between Central Park and Hudson River. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—A. K. FISKE, who has just graduated from Harvard College, and is now giving private instruction in this City, has time for one or two more pupils. References: Rev. Dr. Bellows; John F. Williams, President Metropolitan Bank; Francis Schroeder, Superintendent Astor Library; Geo. Ticknor Curtis; John Rogers, sculptor. Address, No. 80 East 15th-st.

A HIGHLY EDUCATED YOUNG LADY, speaking fluently French, Italian and English, would like to make arrangements with a respectable family to take charge of the instruction of children, or as a companion of a lady, in compensation of room and board. Address LATOUR, Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' FRENCH and English school for young ladies, No. 56 West 11th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. The preparatory class for boys, No. 68 West 11th-st., connected with this school, will reopen Sept. 20. Their course will comprise, English, French and Latin.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, recently of New-York City, now located in College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J., will commence Sept. 12. The site is healthy and beautiful, and the grounds afford ample opportunity for recreation.

TO LADIES WHOSE EARLY EDUCATION HAS BEEN NEGLECTED.—A young lady would give private instruction to such as have not had early advantages. Apply at No. 258 West 21st-st., between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies; Miss M. METCALF, Principal. Pupils received at any time, and pay from date of entrance. Circulars may be obtained as above.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY.—THE above Seminary Buildings having been recently destroyed by fire, the Principal will open a Boarding-school for Boys 1½ miles below West Point, Oct. 15. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, West Point, N.Y.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and GEORGE B. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for boys. The fifty-eighth semi-annual session will commence THURSDAY, Nov. 1, 1866. For circulars apply to the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THOROUGH INSTRUCTIONS ON THE piano, violin, guitar and in singing, at Prof. HENRY SCHROEDER'S Musical Institute, No. 71 Eldridge-st., near Grand. Lessons private. Terms moderate. N. B.—Several first-class pianos for sale cheap for cash.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &C., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches book-keeping, practically, as used in the best New-York houses; he also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant penmen.

TOWNSEND'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 260 Bowery; private instruction day and evening in book-keeping, arithmetic, writing, spelling, grammar; thorough business education imparted. No classes.

FRENCH LESSONS BY AN EXPERIENCED teacher, who has been teaching for the past three years in a first-class institute. Prof. BEANYEZ, Charlier Institute, No. 48 East 24th-st.

MRS. MYERS' HOME SCHOOL FOR young ladies, at Oyster Bay, L. I., thirty miles east of New-York, will re-open Sept. 19. For circulars apply, as above, to Mrs. E. H. MYERS.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY, with Primary and Commercial Departments, prepares for College, business, West Point, Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school.

MISS ABBOTT'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH DAY SCHOOL, No. 25 East 15th-st.; open from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M.

MILITARY BOARDING - SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from City by Harlem Railroad.

O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. BLIGH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., reopened Sept. 20.

MR. RICHARD P. JENKS' SCHOOL will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 1,182 Broadway.

A. BOURSAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, at Irvington, on the Hudson, N. Y. Formerly in Brooklyn.

A GRADUATE OF YALE DESIRES ONE or two private pupils. Address Q. R. S., Station D, New-York Post-office.

THE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL FOR children will reopen Sept. 17, at 70 West 37th-st. For circulars call upon or address Miss E. M. COE, as above.

WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with gymnasium, No 1,214 Broadway.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway.

MAPLE HALL FEM. SEM., JAMAICA, L. I., will reopen Sept. 3.

P. A. ANDREU.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE LESSONS.—A THOROUGHLY experienced teacher desires to give private tuition in the classics, mathematics, French, Spanish, German and the English branches; also in music, (piano.) Address W., Room No. 4, No. 896 Broadway.

A LADY OF THIS CITY DESIRES A few pupils to instruct daily in the English branches, at their residences, or to read with young ladies history and literature. Address M., at Randolph's book-store, No. 770 Broadway, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.

FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works,
Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUPERIOR in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

DENTISTRY.

IMPORTANT TO DENTISTS.—A MEETING of dentists will be held in Room No. 18, Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, at 8 o'clock, to take measures for protection against the Goodyear Dental Vulcanite Company. All in favor of this movement are invited to attend. By order of Committee.

FOR SALE.

S. W. BENEDICT,

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,
NOS. 4 AND 6 PINE-ST.

TO LOAN—$100,000 in sums to suit applicants.

WANTED—Property in the 5th Ward.

FOR SALE—No. — West 39th-st.; 25x57; first class; with or without the elegant furniture; possession 15th of October.

S. W. BENEDICT,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS.

A THOUSAND DOLLARS LESS PER LOT, than any in the market, between 5th and Madison avs.; ready for building. J. A. DAVIS, No. 53 Walker-st.

FOR SALE—THOSE REMAINING UNSOLD OF those magnificent first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone front houses and lots fronting Central Park, on 73d-st., the most beautiful location in New-York; commanding a fine view of the Park; having all the modern improvements, sewer, water and gas. The street will be paved with Belgian pavement this Fall. Terms made to suit purchasers. Apply to the owner, JAMES POTTER, No. 18 East 73d-st.

FOR SALE AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—A dwelling house and 2½ acres of ground, within one-eighth of a mile of depot. The house is new and spacious; new barn, with excellent stable. The site is a commanding one, and the situation is unsurpassed by any in the neighborhood. Price, $16,000. For further particulars inquire of J. W. McCULLOH, 33 Broadway.

NEWARK, N.J., FIVE MINUTES FROM Market-st. depot, three-story frame house with two-story extension; house 22 front and 58 deep, lot 28 front by 106 deep; house new with all modern improvements, parlor, dining-room and kitchen same floor; finest quality grapes and pears. Call at No. 65 Pine-st. on and after Monday, Oct. 22, between 11 and 12 A. M.

FOR SALE—THE WELL-BUILT MODERN three-story and basement brick house and lot No. 242 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, near Wall-st. Ferry; good neighborhood; has all improvements, and is in perfect order; possession Nov. 1; part of furniture may be purchased. Price $9,000, part of which may remain. Apply on the premises.

$30.000 CASH.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS dwelling-house in good order, not higher up town than 34th-st., and between 4th and 6th avs.; possession on or before May next; communications treated as confidential. Address Box No. 1,820 New-York Post-office, stating locality, size, price and where an interview may be had. Lot must be in fee.

FOR SALE—A FINE THREE-STORY AND basement brick house in Brooklyn, E. D., with gas, water, &c.; possession immediately; price, $5,500; also a two-story and basement house; price, $2,500. J. ELLIOTT, No. 34 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh or No. 79 Cedar-st., Room No. 15.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR DWELLING-house and lots No. 266 West 20th-st.; house double width, 44 feet, is in fine order, with first-class modern appointments, and pleasantly located opposite the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary grounds. Apply to STURGES, CLEARMAN & CO., 110 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE AND pleasantly located place, within an hour's ride of the City; house contains ten rooms, and grounds well laid out with choice fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; possession immediately. For further particulars apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 75 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, four lots of ground; three-story and basement brick building, 25x75, and other small buildings; forty-horse power engine and boiler, (nearly new,) in West 37th-st. Price $35,000; terms to suit. Apply to A. P. SMITH & BRO., No. 633 8th-av. and No. 79 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—IN WEST FARMS, ONE MILE from Tremont, a beautiful residence, with seven rooms, near the river; lot 50x150 feet, with plenty of fruit; price $4,000. Apply to H. BISCHOFF, over Citizens' Savings Bank, N. Y.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—Nine first-class stores, lying together, situate in the IIId Ward; very desirable as an investment. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE—Some of the most desirable lots on 5th and 8th avs., fronting the Central Park, and also on the adjacent streets. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON 51ST, 52D AND 53D STS., between 5th and 6th avs.; for sale in plots to suit purchasers; 4 lots on the southwest corner of 5th-av. and 53d-st. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

$55.000.—STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS, high stoop, brown-stone house, 26x60; superior order, with fine stable, near Fifth-av. Hotel; a bargain. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

47TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—FINE THREE-story, high stoop, brown stone house, frescoed and in complete order; furniture, if desired; for sale cheap. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A VERY COMplete cottage on the southeast corner of 124th-st. and 1st-av. Apply to ISAAC LOCKWOOD, 127th-st. and 3d-av.

CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE—NO. 950 2d-av., near 51st-st., brown-stone house, with all improvements, with or without furniture. Possession immediately.

REAL ESTATE.—IF YOU DESIRE TO PURchase or to sell a first-class residence in New-York, Harlem or Westchester County, communicate, without delay, with EXPERIENCE, Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.—ALBANY-ST., 19x58 feet; $12,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING UP TOWN, between 5th and Madison-avs., would let their front rooms on second and third stories, to a family of three or five, if the right sort of people. Unexceptionable references exchanged. Address M., box No. 6,845 Post-office.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS house, with all the modern improvements, furnished, coach house, stables, graperies, greenhouses, situated on Harlem River, above High Bridge, New-York City; price $300 per month. Inquire of RICHARD F. CARMAN, No. 106 West 31st-st.

A HANDSOME HOUSE HANDSOMELY furnished to let on Bergen Hill, fifteen minutes from Hoboken Ferry; modern improvements, stable and large garden; possession 1st November; for six or twelve months. Inquire at No. 25 Chambers-st., Room No. 3.

TO LET—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, TO GENtlemen only, without board, a parlor and two bedrooms, elegantly furnished; best references; location, 3(?)th-st., near 5th-av. Address R. N., Box No. 3,448 Post-Office.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE on Murray Hill; a parlor and several small rooms, near 26th-st.; board if desired. Address LIBRARY, No. 72 West 34th-st.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN CAN SECURE a handsomely furnished floor, with exclusive bath, etc., without board; location central. No. 112 West 4th-st., Washington-square.

TO RENT—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, ON 34th-st., a first-class wide English-basement house; very richly and fully furnished. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOUR-story house No. 111 East 60th-st., west of 3d-av.; possession immediately. Apply on the premises, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ROOMS TO LET—WITHOUT MEALS, TO gentlemen, at private house No. 49 East 21st-st., near Broadway.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON BROADway to let, without meals, to two gentlemen; price $6 per week. Apply to T. MANN, No. 61 Hudson-st.

TO LET—DESIRABLE FRONT ROOMS FOR business, &c., at Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. Apply as per bill on front door.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 46 UNION square. For permits and particulars, apply to C. A. JACKSON, No. 80 Cedar-st.

ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD TO LET AT No. 187 Henry-st. Apply at East Broadway House, corner of Pike-st. and East Broadway.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT TO a private family only. Apply at No. 130 East 24th-st., between 10 and 1 o'clock.

TO LET—A NEW COACH-HOUSE WITH ALL improvements; four stalls; No. 69 West 28th-st. Inquire at the premises.

NO. 53 HENRY-ST., FURNISHED BEDroom to a gentleman in a private family.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY THREE ADULTS, PART OF A house, suitable for housekeeping. Address B., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND BOARDING-HOUSES promptly supplied with female help of all nations who are competent to do the different branches of housework; also coachmen, gardeners, farm-hands, porters, waiters, servants, &c. Apply at CARPENTER'S Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

MALES.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE man; understands the care and management of horses, harness, &c.; is a good and careful driver; has the best City reference; wages not so much an object as a comfortable situation. Address H. H., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COOK: MUST UNDERSTAND French and American cooking in all its branches, and be an extra good baker of bread, biscuit, &c.; City reference indispensable; high wages to a competent person. Apply after 9 o'clock at No. 230 East 50th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A COOK AND A LAUNDRESS Protestants; must be neat and obliging. Apply at No. 58 West 17th-st., 9 to 12 A. M.

FARMER WANTED—A MARRIED MAN, coming well recommended, who understands farm-work and the management of horses, cows, and vegetable garden, may hear of a good situation by applying at No. 51 Broadway, New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 13th day of October, 1866, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following Courts to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 5th day of November, 1866:

Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors each, for a Supreme Court Circuit, Parts 1 and 2.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

ASTROLOGY.

FREE LECTURE ON ASTROLOGY AND public examination of nativities, No. 814 Broadway, at 8 P. M., every SATURDAY and MONDAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISTORI.—LAST THREE NIGHTS IN NEW-York before the departure of Mme. RISTORI and company for Boston. FRENCH THEATRE—Director, J. GRAU. Ristori Ticket Office, No. 652 Broadway—Chickering's. MONDAY, Oct. 22—Sixteenth subscription. ADELAIDE RISTORI for the last time as LADY MACBETH. RISTORI'S LAST MATINEE in New-York—SATURDAY NEXT.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—RISTORI. THURSDAY, Oct. 25—Fifth subscription. Last appearance of Mme. Adelaide Ristori in Brooklyn before the departure of Mme. Ristori and company for Boston, as Lady Macbeth. Ristori Ticket Office, Brooklyn Academy of Music, and New-York, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

West 14th-st., near 6th-av.

Paul Juignet and C. Drivet..........Directeurs.

TUESDAY AND THURSDAY—OPERA.
SATURDAYS, COMEDY VAUDEVILLE AND DRAMA.
FRENCH OPERA.
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, at 7¾,
LE CHALET,

Comic opera, in one act, by Adam.

LES NOCES DE JEANETTE,

Comic opera, in one act, by Victor Masse.

Prices of admission, $1; Boxes, (four seats,) $10; Parquet seats, $2; Second Tier, $1. Seats secured without extra charge. Family Circle, 50 cents.

Office for subscriptions and the sale of tickets Messrs. Chickering & Sons', No. 652 Broadway, and MacCoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE,

NOS. 45 AND 47 BOWERY.

MR. BOGUMIL DAWISON will appear this week three times, as follows: TUESDAY, Oct. 23, by general request, for third time, as RICHARD III. THURSDAY, Oct. 25, in favorite characters, as CORPORAL BONJOUR in WIENER IN PARIS, (Viennese in Paris,) and as HANS JUERGE in Carl von Holtei's drama. SATURDAY, Oct. 27, as KUH VON KUHDORF, in ZWEI TAGE ANS DENE LEBEN EINES FURSTEN, and as LEBRECHT FALK, HIPPOLIT FALK, CHARLES FANCON, in Kotzebue's comedy, DIE UNGLUECKLICHEN, (The Unfortunate.)

NOTICE.—Tickets stamped Oct. 20 are good only for Thursday, Oct. 25.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNDERWRITERS' SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

WILL SELL

ON TUESDAY, OCT. 23, 1866,

At 1 o'clock, P. M.,

IN FRONT OF STORE NO. 112 PEARL-ST.,

(Hanover-square,)

ABOUT

300 BALES OF COTTON.

Slightly damaged by fresh water, and saved from the fire at Nos. 508 and 510 Washington-st.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

MIRRORS, ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS, CARPETS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 23, 1866, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 60 East 34th-st., between Madison and 4th-avs.:

All the elegant furniture, &c., in said house, consisting in part of elegant carved rosewood drawingroom suite, in crimson and gold satin; marble-top centre and fancy tables, rich pier and mantle mirrors, very fine satin and lace curtains, carved walnut library furniture, walnut extension table, buffet, dining chairs, elegant French bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, elegant mantel clocks and ornaments, lounges, easy chairs, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, medallion velvet and Brussels carpets. Also a number of very choice original oil paintings, by Kruseman, Blondel, Van Ingen, Koek-Koek, Carious, Clernot, Waldorp, Sharp, Morton, Muller, and others. The house will be open for exhibition on Monday, 22d inst., by permit, which, with catalogue, may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., or of Theall & Curtis, No. 62 Liberty-st.

PUBLIC AUCTION AT NAVY-YARD.

By order of Rear-Admiral CHARLES H. BELL, Commandant of this station, I will sell at public auction at this yard, on MONDAY, Oct. 22, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., the following, viz.:

1 large Crank Shaft.
2 Fire Engines.
1 Upright Boiler.
Lot of Oil Barrels.
28 Boats of various sizes and patterns.
About 135 loads of Coal-Cinders from brass furnaces; also a quantity of condemned Wood.

For catalogues of sale apply at Storekeeper's Office, Navy-yard, New-York, Oct. 11, 1866.

EDWARD HOOKER, A. V. Lieut.-Commander,
United States Navy, Naval Storekeeper.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Oct. 22, 1866, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 251 East 78th-st., an assortment of household furniture, comprising rosewood suite in green plush, rosewood marble-top tables, rosewood piano-forte, French plate pier-glass, mahogany marble-top bureaus, French bedsteads, chairs, tables, secretary and book-case, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c. Catalogues ready at office of auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.—Office No. 14 Pine-st.

MORTGAGE SALE.

On TUESDAY, Oct. 23, 1866, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the coal yards Nos. 79 and 81 Horatio-st., and also corner of Horatio and West sts.

Scales and weights, iron safe, office furniture, sheds, fencing, &c., &c.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE COMMODORE LEVY.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of G. Tillotson, Esq., referee:

FIRST-AV.—Lot, with buildings, east side, 24 feet north 12th-st., 23.11x100 feet.
FIRST-AV.—Northeast corner 2d-st., 50x80 feet; occupied as coal-yard.
BOWERY—No. 309, two-story and attic brick store and dwelling.
RIVINGTON-ST.—Northeast corner Goerck-st., 40x81.3, with buildings.
RIVINGTON-ST.—Northwest corner Mangin-st., 59.7x81.3, with buildings.
GOERCK-ST.—1 lot east side, 81.3 north of Rivington-st., 20x98.4.
STANTON-ST.—Southwest corner Mangin-st., 20.2x18.3.
CROSBY-ST.—No. 90, with seven-story brick building, 25x100 feet.
DUANE-ST.—No. 70, valuable lot through to Manhattan-place, 25x70 feet.
BROOME-ST.—Southwest corner Sheriff-st., 25x80 feet.
BROOME-ST.—Valuable lot south side, 75 feet east of Lewis-st., 25x100 feet.
BROOME-ST.—1 lot south side, 100 feet west of Norfolk-st., 25x100 feet.
CANAL-ST.—No. 230, valuable property near Hudson-st.
HOUSTON-ST.—Northwest corner Laurens-st., 49.6x65 feet.
MACDOUGAL-ST.—No. 8, with buildings, near Spring-st.
THOMPSON-ST.—No. 105, 25x100 feet, near Prince-st.
PRINCE-ST.—No. 64, 20x58.3, with three-story brick building.
SULLIVAN-ST.—Nos. 78, 80 and 82; valuable property.
EIGHTH-ST.—Nos. 107, 109 and 109½, running through to 9th-st.
EAST 13TH-ST.—1 lot south side, 245.6 west of Avenue B, 25x103.3.
WEST 39TH-ST.—4 lots north side, 400 feet east of 8th-av., each 28x100 feet.

LEASEHOLD.

GREENWICH-ST.—2 valuable lots east side, near Barrow-st.
DIVISION-ST.—32x49.3, near Jefferson-st.

Book-maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on MONDAY, Oct. 22, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Union Place Stables, No. 62 East 14th-st., for convenience of sale,

VALUABLE BLOODED HORSES OF ETHAN ALLEN, HAMBLETONIAN AND TRUSTEE'S STOCK.

The property of a gentleman changing his residence, to be sold without reserve, viz.:

STRAWBERRY ROAN MARE FANNY—Foaled July 12, 1860, out of the Mountain Maid, by Zac. Allen. Mountain Maid was by Black Hawk, Zac. Allen, by Ethan Allen, out of Black Hawk mare Lady Defiance.

STRAWBERRY ROAN HORSE ROVER—Foaled 1861, as above.

IRON GRAY MARE JOSEPHINE—Foaled 1862, as above.

BAY STALLION CHAMPION—Foaled 1864, out of mare Lady of the Lake, by Zac. Allen.

BROWN FILLY LADY LIGHTFOOT—Foaled 1861, by Rysdick's Hambletonian, out of Belle of Bristol.

BLACK CANADA HORSE JACK—6 years old; can trot very fast, now in 2:50; a good pole horse.

DARK BAY HORSE ST. LAWRENCE—Very fast; will trot single under 2:40; double in 2:45; 7 years old.

BROWN HORSE RATTLER—Very fast; will trot in 2:45 double; has been driven with St. Lawrence; 7 years old, this team can be driven by a child; do not pull.

DARK BAY MARE ROSA BONHEUR—Thoroughbred; is with foal by Zac. Allen.

CHESTNUT MARE LADY BIRD—Trustee stock, and others.

Particulars in catalogue.

ALSO,

LIGHT WAGON, nearly new; DOUBLE HARNESS, &c.

Can be seen as above two days before sale.

ALSO,

TRANSPORT, A SADDLE MARE—6 years old; good in harness; dam Transet, by Marmion. Marmion was out of Zeila, by Waterloo, the only colt imported Victory ever got in this country.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer, late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, STEINWAY PIANO-FORTE, ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS, CARPETS, &c.—THEALL & CURTIS will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24, 1866, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 158 West 34th-st., between Brodway and 7th-av., all the elegant rosewood, walnut, and oak parlor, bedroom, and dining-room furniture, in fine order, made by Roux, Marcotte, and Dessoir; pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood piano-forte, (Steinway, maker,) rich satin and lace curtains, elegant mantel clocks and ornaments; velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets; fine French china, glass, and silver ware. Also, several very fine original oil paintings by Herring, Shayer, and C. F. Muller, (after Murillo and others;) the contents of the library, in part of Scott's, Cooper's, Moore's, Shelley's, Dickens', and Hogarth's illustrated works, &c. Catalogues at the auctioneers' office, No. 62 Liberty-st.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer, late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, mirrors, Chickering grand piano forte, china and glass, rich carpets, &c. THEALL & CURTIS will sell by auction on FRIDAY, Oct. 26, 1866, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 25 West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., all the elegant rosewood, walnut and mahogany, parlor, bedroom and dining room furniture, superb mantel clocks and ornaments, very fine pier and mantel mirrors, elegantly carved rosewood grand action piano forte, "Chickering" maker, rich satin and lace curtains, rosewood and walnut French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, Wilton, velvet, and Brussels carpets, fine china and glassware, very fine bronze and ormolu chandeliers and gas fixtures, together with the kitchen utensils with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the auctioneers' office, No. 62 Liberty-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY, NO. 60 WILLIAM-ST., AT AUCTION BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 23, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., Referee, the following described property, viz.:

WILLIAM-ST.—The five-story and basement brick store, situate on the easterly side of William-st., between Pine and Cedar sts., and known as No. 60, being 30 feet in width in front, 25 feet 7½ inches in the rear, by about 33 feet in depth. Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

AB'R R. LAWRENCE, Jr., Attorney.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE TRUSTEE'S SALE OF 77 valuable lots near Prospect park, in the 8th and 9th Wards, Brooklyn. JAMES COLE, SENR., will sell on TUESDAY, Oct. 23, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., (opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn,) 77 lots, situated on Flatbush, 5th and 6th-avs. and on Bergen, Wyckoff and Pearsall-sts. This property is located in one of the best sections of the City, near Prospect Park and on two lines of railroads. For maps, &c., apply to STEPHEN CAMBRELING, Esq., trustee, No. 14 Wall-st., N. Y., or of the auctioneer, No. 368 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

SURPASSING ATTRACTION.

A ROMANTIC SPECTACULAR DRAMA, MONTHS IN PREPARATION, PRODUCED AT GREAT EXPENSE. AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7½.

THE SEA OF ICE;
THE SEA OF ICE;
THE SEA OF ICE; THE SEA OF ICE;
OR, THE MOTHER'S PRAYER.
NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES AND MECHANICAL EFFECTS.
THE SEA OF ICE; OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.
ELEGANT DANCES—COMIC SONG and DANCE.
INFANT and FEMALE DRUMMER.

To be seen at all hours,

COLLECTION OF THE LATE GORDON CUMMING.
MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS.
Miss ANNA SWAN, Giantess, over 8 feet high.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
LIVING BIRDS OF RAREST PLUMAGE.
A SLOTH, A VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT.
LIVING SNAKES, LIVING MONKEYS.
NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY.
125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.

Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, and 200,000 other Curiosities. Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT

AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE,
THIS SUNDAY EVENING, OCT. 21.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS AND 25 CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS 75 CENTS.
Hour of commencement, 8 o'clock.

First appearance in America of

Mlle. NATALIE SEELEY,

The very celebrated and talented Prima Donna from the Grand Opera House, Hanover.

First appearance of the popular English Tenor,

MR. HENRY MATTISON
THE GERMANIA GLEE CLUB,
Grand Orchestra of Forty Members,

Who will render the following brilliant and varied programme:

ADOLPH NEUENDORFF..........Conductor.

PART FIRST.

1. Overture, "Tannhauser"..........Wagner.
ORCHESTRA.
2. "Aus der Fugendzeit," Mariners' Quartette, C. Stoppler.
GERMANIA GLEE CLUB.
3. Aria, "La Favorita,"
MISS NATALIE SEELEY.
4. Song, "Alphorn"..........Proch.
MR. MATTISON.
5. "Acenlauten," Mariners' Quartette..........Methfessel.
GERMANIA GLEE CLUB.
6. Reminiscences from "L'Africaine"..........Meyerbeer.
ORCHESTRA.

PART SECOND.

1. Overture, "In Spring"..........Vierling.
ORCHESTRA.
2. Song, "Happy be Thy Dreams"..........Thomas.
MR. MATTISON.
3. Aria from "Semiramis"
MISS NATALIE SEELEY.
4. Serenade from "Ein Sangertag"..........Frz Abt.
GERMANIA GLEE CLUB.
5. Coronation Procession..........Meyerbeer.
ORCHESTRA.

Attention is called to the above really excellent programme, as embodying an unusual number of EXTREMELY BRILLIANT FEATURES. While the well-known perfect acoustic properties of this beautiful theatre for vocal and orchestral music, is an assurance that this grand concert will be highly gratifying.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor..........Mr. J. W. Lingard.

The new and immense drama of the DREAM OF DESTINY.

New and gorgeous scenery, with the famous drama of IRELAND AND AMERICA.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT..........Director.

TWO DAYLIGHT EXHIBITIONS THIS WEEK.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24, } AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
SATURDAY, Oct. 27, }
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.

ROBINSON'S RAPID RIDING,

with that

CHARMING LITTLE SPRITE CLARENCE.
Mlle. DE BERG,
THE BEAUTIFUL EMOTIONAL EQUESTRIENNE.
JAMES E. COOKE
IN HIS PICKWICKIAN PICTURES.

New pantomime, entitled the

SCULPTOR'S TRIUMPH.

and all the

PEOPLE, HORSES and PONIES,

in an elegantly diversified programme.

IRVING HALL.

MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL'S
LAST WEEK IN NEW-YORK.

Brilliant Success! Crowded Houses!

Mr. HOWARD PAUL as NAPOLEON III.

Mrs. HOWARD PAUL will sing the "Star-Spangled Banner," the "Bould Soier Boy;" and in her wonderful representation of Mr. SIMS REEVES, the great English tenor, will introduce the fine Scotch song, "THE MACGREGOR'S GATHERING," and the beautiful ballad, "SUNSET."

FRIDAY, 26th—FAREWELL BENEFIT of Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL.

SATURDAY, 27th—FAREWELL MATINEE.

Doors open at 7½; commences at 8 o'clock precisely. Tickets 50 cents; reserved chairs 50 cents extra. For sale at Irving Hall, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; and at Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

IRVING HALL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 27, at 8 o'clock.
FIRST CONCERT IN AMERICA OF SIGNOR SEVERINI,
Tenor from Paris, Pupil of Panofka,
assisted by the following distinguished artists:
Mme. BERTHA JOHANNSEN,
Sig. CENTEMERI,
Mr. A. H. PEASE,
Mr. G. W. COLBY.

Tickets $1. Reserved seats 50 cents extra. For sale at Irving Hall; Fifth-avenue Hotel; Chickering's, No. 652 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, and at Macoy & Herwig's, No. 112 Broadway.

ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.

SUNDAY EVENING, OCT. 21,
GRAND SACRED CONCERT
at the
GERMANIA ASSEMBLY ROOMS,
Nos. 291-293 Bowery,
for the benefit of a Veteran Singer.
Tickets $1.
To commence at 8 P. M.

A CARD.

The undersigned beg to inform the public that the management of the Thalia Theatre will be carried on by them jointly, under the firm of EDWARD HAERTING & OSCAR GUTTMANN.

No change is contemplated regarding the nature and character of the pieces hitherto brought out at this theatre, and the undersigned will unite their energies to merit the continuation of that favor, which has been so abundantly bestowed upon this young establishment while under Mr. Haerting's sole direction.

EDWARD HAERTING.
OSCAR GUTTMANN.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1866

In consequence of Mr. Gustav Ostermann, Director of the German Theatre at New-Orleans, having failed to fulfil some of the most important stipulations in the agreement entered into by that gentleman and myself, the contract having thereby been *de facto* annulled by him, I have, after mature consideration, and by the advice of my counsel, Mr. Edwin James, entered into a new agreement with Mr. Haerting.

Legal proceedings against Mr. Gustav Ostermann have been commenced by me, to recover damages for said violations.

OSCAR GUTTMANN.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1866.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN AND wives and servants will be accommodated with first-class board, elegant rooms, in a small private family, No. 101 Waverley-place. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS adjoining; also Rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND his wife wish a large handsomely furnished room, with good board, in a private family living near the 5th-av., and not above 34th-st.; price not to exceed $30 per week; references given. Address Box No. 1,029 New-York Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING MORE room than they require, will let to gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, a large, well-furnished front room on the second floor, on very reasonable terms; bath and gas. Apply at No. 65 3d-av., first high-stoop house above 11th-st.

A SUITE OF ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, first-class, also single room; everything new and neat; quite convenient to hotels; on Madison-square; private family; no boarders; the best of service provided; breakfast served in private parlor if desired. Inquire at No. 19 West 26th-st.

FIFTH AVENUE—A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS in the most fashionable part of the avenue, with or without first-class table, private or *a la carte*, is to be had by an unexceptionable party on addressing for one week PRIVATE, Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN BOARD WANTED.—A young lady, a teacher, desires a home in an educated Christian family in Brooklyn. Any family disposed to meet such desire may address Box No. 616 New-York Post-office.

NO. 80 TENTH-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV., a furnished parlor and bedroom on the second floor to let, to gentlemen only, without meals; references exchanged.

VERY ELEGANTLY FURNISHED apartments to let, between Union and Madison squares, by a private family; private table; references exchanged. Address A. T., Box No. 1,638 Post-office.

ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND floor; also single rooms, with board, at No. 158 East 14th-st.; family private and first class.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with board in a very desirable location, may be had at No. 9 Livingston-place.

A FURNISHED ROOM, FACING THE South, with a pleasant prospect, can be had at No. 54 East 23d-st.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR-floor to rent, with private table, at No. 253 4th-av., near 20th-st.; references exchanged.

ROOMS WITH BOARD—FOR GENTLEMEN or gentlemen and wives, at No. 16 West 41st-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LADY HAVING A handsome country seat near Peekskill, on the Hudson, about two hours from New-York, would take four or five boarders; board about $10. For photographic views of the place and particulars, apply to ADAMS & CO., No. 553 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County by four adults; a single family preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED AT the private residence of Dr. Henry Tenner, South Orange, New-Jersey.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

ANOTHER NOVELTY.

First appearance this season of

MRS. VERNON.

First appearance this season of Messrs.

W. H. NORTON, J. C. WILLIAMSON and G. BROWNE.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 22,

FIRST NIGHT

of the last and most successful comedy, by H. J. Byron, Esq., entitled

£100,000,

which will be produced with ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS

and the following great distribution of characters:

JOE BARLOW	Mr. JOHN GILBERT
GERALD GOODWIN	Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON
Mr. PENNYTHORNE	Mr. CHARLES FISHER
Mr. FLUKER	Mr. A. W. YOUNG
MAJOR BLACKSHAW	Mr. W. H. NORTON
(His first appearance this season.)	
PYEJINCH	Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON
(His first appearance this season.)	
SIR RUMSEY WATERS	Mr. GEO. BROWNE
(His first appearance this season.)	
Mr. CHARKER	Mr. T. GRAHAM
(His first appearance this season.)	
GIBBONS	Mr. POPE | TOMMY....Mr. CASHIN
Mrs. BARLOW	Mrs. VERNON
(Her first appearance this season.)	
ALICE BARLOW	Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES
JANE PLOVER	Miss M. BARRETT
ARABELLA PELL	Miss F. GREEN

Dr. Westland Marston's new comedy, entitled THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE, having proved immensely successful, will be presented alternately as follows:

TUESDAY, Oct. 23—£100,000.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24—FAVORITE OF FORTUNE.
THURSDAY, Oct. 25—£100,000.
FRIDAY, Oct. 26.—FAVORITE OF FORTUNE.

THE FAST FAMILY having continued to attract full and delighted audiences, will shortly be repeated, of which due notice will be given, and also of the first appearance of Mr. J. W. Wallack, and other members of the company not included in the present performances.

The box office open daily from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M. Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8 o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN. MONDAY &c.

WM. STUART..........Manager.

DENSELY CROWDED AUDIENCES.

Triumphant success, before crowded and brilliant audiences, of the great artiste,

Mrs. D. P. BOWERS,
supported by
J. C. McCULLOM AND A FINE CAST,

in Brougham's dramatization of

LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.

LADY AUDLEY..........Mrs. BOWERS

(A faultless and brilliant personation.)

Act I.—THE PRICE OF CRIME.
Act II.—THE LIME-TREE WALK.
Act III.—DUEL TO THE DEATH.
Act IV.—THE INCENDIARY.
Act V.—AT BAY—THE SECRET.

NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS.

Doors open at 7½. Seats secured six days in advance. Admission 75c. and 30c.; Reserved Seats $1; Orchestra Stalls $1 50.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER..........Director.

THE LAST WEEK OF
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 22,
MR. JEFFERSON

In comedy, farce and comic drama. Performance commencing with Madison Morton's comedy-farce,

WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.

MR. WOODCOCK..........MR. JEFFERSON.

Characters by a most able cast.

The entertainment concluding with the comic drama of the

SPITFIRE.

MR. TOBIAS SHORTCUT..........MR. JEFFERSON.

MR. JEFFERSON'S PERFORMANCES

For the remaining nights of his limited stay.

Tuesday—Woodcock's Little Game, and Spitfire.
Wednesday—Woodcock's Little Game, and Spitfire.
Thursday—Only night of Our American Cousin.
Friday—Only night of Rip Van Winkle.
Saturday—Benefit and last appearance of MR. JEFFERSON IN NEW-YORK CITY.

Seats may be secured daily from 9 till 4 P. M.

IRVING HALL.

EIGHTH SUNDAY CONCERT,
Oct. 21, 1866, at 8 o'clock.

The following brilliant array of talent will appear:

Miss KATE McDONALD, Soprano.
Mlle. CAMILLA URSO,
The celebrated Violinist.
Mr. J. POLLACK, Baritone.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Pianist.
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, Conductor,
AND HIS
FULL ORCHESTRA
OF
FORTY SOLO PERFORMERS.

Tickets 50 cents.

STILL ANOTHER WEEK OF THE

ASTOUNDING PERFORMANCE OF
THE GREAT MAGICIAN.
THIRTY-EIGHTH PERFORMANCE OF M. HARTZ,
The most wonderful illusionist of the age,
AT DODWORTH HALL,
EVERY NIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THE REAL INDIAN BASKET TRICK.

This wonderful feat is the most thrilling and exciting ever presented to an audience, and is only accomplished by the Hindoos and M. Hartz. Also

THE CHARMING GROWTH OF FLOWERS,
and the WONDROUS LIVING HEAD.

Tickets 50 cents; Children half price.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, Nos. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

MUSICAL.

THE HORACE WATERS

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS AND CABINET ORGANS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—To let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Piano stools and covers.

HORACE WATERS.

YOU NAUGHTY, NAUGHTY MAN.

As sung by Miss Cavendish in the BLACK CROOK, at NIBLO'S. DODWORTH & SON, No. 6 Astor-place, opposite Clinton Hall, near the Cooper Institute and Bible House.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 244 East 13th-st., will remove Oct. 27 to Madison-av., near 29th-st. Especial attention is invited to the classes now forming, consisting of three pupils, with full hour instruction for each pupil; terms $20. The Conservatory instruction books free. Established 1853.

MME. SOLITO DESIRES TO INFORM her friends and the public that having returned from Italy, she has resumed her profession and will give lessons in music and singing. Residence No. 1,248 Broadway, or care of BEER & SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway.

AT EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY, No. 820 Broadway, musical instruction at $10 per quarter. The Hall of the Conservatory will be let at reasonable rates for first-class entertainments.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS, very low for cash. Pianos to let. At the manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

L. P. CUMMINGS.

WANTED.—A SOPRANO SINGER DESIRES A situation in a first-class church, in the City or vicinity. Address Box No. 14 Mount Vernon Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y., stating compensation, &c.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York.

Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and on SATURDAY mornings.

Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for a circular.

F. DODWORTH'S

DANCING ACADEMIES, BROOKLYN.

Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Cumberland-st., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Evening class for gentlemen at Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Please send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, now open for the reception of pupils at his new and elegant Hall,

No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st.

Ladies' Class, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 4 P. M. Misses and Masters, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M.

Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock. Private lessons at hours not engaged with classes.

Circulars at Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, and at the Academy.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st., for children, ladies and gentlemen; new class WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Six fashionable dances taught perfectly in six private lessons.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 28½ West 29th-st. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS open for the season. Pupils can enter at any time.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A STATED TERM OF THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States of America for the Eastern District of New-York, held at the United States Court-rooms in the City of Brooklyn, on the nineteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six—Present, Hon. Charles L. Benedict, District Judge—GEORGE PLACE and CHARLES PLACE *vs.* The STEAMBOAT CITY OF NORWICH, HER TACKLE, &c.—A libel having been filed in the above-entitled cause to recover damages for certain merchandise lost on board said steamboat *City of Norwich*, by reason of a collision betwen her and the schooner *General S. Van Vliet*, on Long Island Sound, on the 18th day of April, 1866; and the said steamboat having been attached by, and being now in custody of, the Marshal of this District, under and by virtue of the process of this Court, issued pursuant to the prayer of said libel: and the Norwich and New-York Transportation Company having appeared in said cause and presented a petition to the Court, setting forth, among other things, that they were the owners of said steamboat, &c., at the time of the collision aforesaid; that by reason of such collision the said steamboat took fire and sank, having on board a cargo belonging to numerous owners unknown to the petitioners, and that the claims arising out of the collision and loss aforesaid will, if established, exceed the value of said steamboat and her freight pending at the time of such collision and the fire occasioned thereby, and praying that said petitioners may be declared entitled to the benefit of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to limit the liability of shipowners and for other purposes," passed March 3, 1851, and that said steamboat, &c., may be discharged from custody, and that she and her owners may be discharged from further liability by reason of the said collision and fire, and the loss arising therefrom, upon giving a stipulation for the value of said steamboat and her freight pending at the time of such collision, fire and loss, such stipulation to be for the benefit of the libelants and of all others who may intervene and prove themselves entitled to compensation for damages sustained in consequence of said collision, fire and loss, and praying for other and further relief, &c.

Now, on reading and filing said petition, and on motion of J. W. C. Leveridge, Proctor for the petitioners, ordered that all parties having claims against said steamboat or her owners, arising out of the collision, fire and loss aforesaid, be and appear before this Court at the United States Court-rooms, Number 139 Montague-street, in the City of Brooklyn aforesaid, on the seventh day of November, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioners should not be granted, and why the Court should not make such other or further order in the premises as may seem meet.

And on like motion, it is further ordered that a copy of this order be served, by publication thereof in the Brooklyn *Union* and in the NEW-YORK TIMES, daily, for fourteen days prior to the return thereof. By the Court.

SAMUEL T. JONES, Clerk.

J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Proctor.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—TICKETS FOR all the City omnibus lines for sale at the ticket office, No. 204 Broadway, Room No. 6.

THE BOWDOINHAM BANK ROBBERY.

Over $76,000 Worth of United States Bonds and Bank Notes Stolen.

HOW THE BURGLARY WAS EFFECTED

A Four Months' Pursuit of the Thieves Ultimately Successful.

An Entire Gang of Professional Burglars Arrested.

The readers of the TIMES will no doubt remember the robbery of the Bowdoinham (Me.) Bank of a large amount of money and bonds, in the month of June last, the particulars of which were published at the time. Since the period of the robbery the Police of this City and the Bank Detectives of Boston have been assiduous in their efforts to trace out the burglars, and they met with signal success, as the following will prove:

THE BURGLARY COMMITTED.

A few minutes before midnight of the 22d of June, 1866, four men broke into the dwelling-house of R. BUTTERFIELD, Cashier of the National Village Bank of Bowdoinham, Me., which village is situated about thirty-five miles from the City of Portland. After gaining the interior of the house, the four burglars proceeded to the sleeping-chamber of Mr. BUTTERFIELD, where they found him and his wife, with two small children, fast asleep. The unfortunate cashier received a terrific blow on the head with a slung-shot or crowbar, but it did not stun him, for he sprang from his bed and grappled with his assailants. The noise also awakened MRS. BUTTERFIELD and her eldest child, a boy of about two years of age. The ruffians immediately gagged the cashier, his wife and son, tying them hand and foot as they lay. Mrs. BUTTERFIELD had her infant in her arms at the time, and one of the burglars threatened to kill it if she did not keep it quiet, and so prevent an alarm.

Having thus arranged the preliminaries and guarded against surprise, the gang, who were not disguised in any manner, proceeded to search the house, and finally succeeded in finding the keys of the bank, belonging to Mr. BUTTERFIELD, with which they gained an entrance to the institution. On reaching the main office, they made an attempt to open the safes in the vaults, but failed in doing so, as the locks were secured by patent combinations. In this dilemma the burglars retraced their steps to Mr. BUTTERFIELD's house, and compelled the unfortunate cashier to accompany them in his night-clothes to the bank, and there intimidated him with knives and pistols until he consented to use his knowledge of the secret and open the combination locks. After thus gaining access to the safes, the thieves took therefrom $75,000 in U. S. bonds, Treasury notes and National Bank bills, packing up the rich plunder in convenient parcels, and each securing a share. They then escorted the half-frightened, bleeding and shivering cashier back to his bedroom, and retied him in bed, when, with a parting injunction to keep quiet and not give an alarm, the gang left their victims to the solitude of the Summer's night.

In about an hour after the thieves had departed, Mr. BUTTERFIELD succeeded in freeing himself from the cords which restrained his liberty, and after removing the gags from his wife's and son's mouths, and untying their cords, he gave an alarm to his neighbors. It was too late, however, to effect the arrest of any of the burglars, as they had disappeared long before that time. Mrs. BUTTERFIELD was sorely frightened at the events of the night, and being a woman of delicate health and nervous temperament, she was thrown into an incipient febrile fever from which she has scarcely yet recovered. Mr. BUTTERFIELD's wound also occasioned him considerable pain and inconvenience for some days. The bank directors made every effort to discover the gang of burglars who had despoiled them. They succeeded in discovering that four men, answering the description given of the burglars by Mr. BUTTERFIELD, had hired a pair of horses and a carriage at the City of Portland, at an early hour on the evening previous to the robbery, and had driven off. The stable-keeper also stated that the carriage had been returned to him before daylight the following morning, and the supposition was that the gang had taken the first train for Boston.

TRACING THE BURGLARS.

In this emergency the bank officers called in the assistance of the Boston Bank Detective, MOSES SARGENT, and gave him charge of the case. Mr. SARGENT proceeded to Bowdoinham, and there made investigations and obtained a full description of the four men from Mr. BUTTERFIELD and his wife. He also learned that several of the villagers had noticed the arrival of these men in town during the evening. Having obtained all the information possible, Mr. SARGENT came on to this City during the first week of July and placed himself in communication with Superintendent KENNEDY, of the Metropolitan Police, who agreed to afford him all necessary assistance. With this end in view Mr. KENNEDY directed Capt. JOHN JOURDAN, of the Sixth Ward Police, and Headquarters-Detective ELDER to lend their aid to Mr. SARGENT. A survey of the case was then made, and the New-York officers became satisfied from certain traces left by the burglars, that the gang was a New-York one, and one well known to the Police as professional and experienced "cracksmen." The Boston officer then retired, and allowed Capt. JOURDAN and Mr. ELDER to work alone, they promising to send for him when occasion required. The suspected gang consisted of three well-known burglars, who had served several years in the State Prison for such offences, and Capt. JOURDAN instituted a system of close surveillance upon their movements, several Sixth Ward officers being employed in "piping off" their respective haunts and watching closely the suspected thieves. This constant vigilance was kept up from the middle of July until Friday last, and so well was it maintained that the three men were scarcely lost sight of during that time. Their movements revealed nothing, however, so well had they covered their tracks, and no suspicious discoveries were made.

Finding that these continued efforts were without avail, and there being no hope of discovering the plunder before springing the trap, Capt. JOURDAN sent on to Bowdoinham for those villagers who had seen the burglars described by the cashier, and to Portland for the stable-keeper from whom they had hired the horses and carriages. Mr. BUTTERFIELD was unable to come on, as his wife was then in a critical condition, consequent upon her fright and ill-treatment. On the arrival of these witnesses the two officers escorted them about town, and at the same time contrived to let them see the suspected men, who were all this time wholly unconscious of any watch upon their movements, so admirably had it been conducted. In every case the strangers fully identified these men as those they had noticed in the village on the evening previous to the robbery; the Portland stable-keeper, being more emphatic in his recognition than any of the rest.

On their way to Maine these witnesses made affidavits at their individual local courts, to the effect that they had noticed sundry suspicious characters in Portland and Bowdoinham, and had also recognized three of these men in the streets of New-York, as pointed out by the Police. On these several affidavits the Bowdin County Grand Jury found indictments against DAVID BARTLETT, EDWARD SIMMS WATSON, alias Eddy McGuire, alias "Fairy" McGuire, and OREM SIMMS, alias "Rory," charging them with having committed the burglary above described. Gov. CONY, of Maine, issued a requisition upon Gov. FENTON for the arrest and surrender of these three men, and the process was transmitted by His Excellency to Superintendent KENNEDY, ordering the arrest to be effected forthwith. Mr. KENNEDY summoned Capt. JOURDAN, Detective ELDER and Mr. SARGENT, when a council was held and the plan of operations agreed upon.

ARREST OF THE BURGLARS.

On Friday morning, at an early hour, Capt. JOURDAN, accompanied by Detective ELDER, Mr. SARGENT, and Officers DOLAN, HAGGERTY and DUNN, of the Sixth Precinct, sallied out from the Worth-street Station-house, for the purpose of arresting the suspected and indicted burglars. They soon caught up the trail through one of the special officers, and started up Eighth-avenue in search of their game. They had not proceeded far before they encountered DAVID BARTLETT and EDWARD WATSON coming down the avenue. The Police followed them to Abingdon-square, where they arrested both desperadoes. BARTLETT and WATSON appeared to be completely taken by surprise, but they both made a most determined resistance. WATSON, or McGuire, as he is more familiarly known, drew a long dirk-knife, with which he attempted to stab Officer DOLAN. The desperate man was disarmed and secured before he could carry out his design. A coach was in attendance, by previous arrangement, into which the prisoners were hastily thrust, and then carried down town to the Sixth Ward Station-house, where they were locked up. Other duties compelling the presence of Capt. JOURDAN at the Tombs, during the execution of FERRIS, the search for SIMMS was postponed until evening. About 11 o'clock on Friday night the same party of officers started out for SIMMS, and soon succeeded in finding him at the corner of Varick and West Houston streets, when they arrested him, and were about marching their prisoner off to a car when a crowd of thieves loitering near by made a sudden rush upon them and attempted a rescue. Quite a scuffle ensued, during which revolvers were freely used on both sides, but it ended in SIMMS receiving a severe clubbing, and his friends were beaten off. The officers then succeeded in running their prisoner into a Sixth-avenue car, and were about proceeding down town, when the crowd renewed their attack and stopped the car. A desperate battle then ensued, thereby considerably frightening the few passengers in the car, the conductor and the driver. As SIMMS' friends had gained reinforcements they made a terrific onslaught on the little band of officers, who made a heroic resistance; but they were fast being overpowered by numbers, when two officers of the Twenty-eighth Precinct arrived and joined issue with Capt. JOURDAN's party. This turned the tide of battle, and the assailants were successfully driven off, though no fresh arrests were made. SIMMS was then safely lodged in a cell at the Worth-street Station-house, and the night's work was complete.

DODGING THE LAWYERS.

Justice DOWLING, of the Tombs Police Court, was immediately informed of the arrests made, and the danger of a writ of *habeas corpus* being issued for their release. The magistrate granted a temporary commitment, and the prisoners were handed over to the Boston officers, who made arrangements for their removal to Maine. Yesterday morning the prisoners, in some unknown manner, had contrived to let their friends know that Capt. JOURDAN had them in custody, the immediate result of which was the procurement of writs of *habeas corpus* for their surrender. The wily Captain had, however, relinquished the custody of the accused, and the Boston officers had disappeared with their prisoners, so the writs were useless. It will do no harm to state now that the three burglars were removed to a sub-station of the Metropolitan Police Department, near Harlem, and an arrangement was made with the conductor of the Boston train to stop at the nearest corner, when the prisoners were run aboard in safety, and are now securely lodged in a Boston police cell. Capt. JOURDAN and Detective ELDER accompanied the police officers, and saw the accused safe through. To-morrow the prisoners will be conveyed to Bowdoinham for trial.

ANTECEDENTS OF THE BURGLARS.

BARTLETT is a native of the United States and 50 years of age. He is described as a most experienced and daring burglar, having served out a term of six years in the Massachusetts State Prison at Charleston, on a conviction of burglary. He has also served out a term of six years in the State Prison at Clinton, N. Y., and two terms of five years each in Sing Sing, all for burglaries engineered and performed by him. The Police also state that BARTLETT had a hand in the burglary on the corner of Macdougal and Amity streets, about two years ago, when Mr. FRANCIS W. COOPER's silverware establishment was broken into and robbed of about $13,000 worth of silverware and diamond jewelry.

MCGUIRE is 28 years of age and also a native of the United States, and was once convicted of burglary and served out a sentence of five years at Sing Sing, at the same time that BARTLETT worked out one of his sentences at that prison. He was recently arrested on a charge of being engaged in the extensive robbery of the Adams Express car, while in transit from this City to Boston, and was tried at Danbury, Conn., on that charge. The Jury having disagreed upon a verdict, MCGUIRE was released on bail for a new trial.

SIMMS is a native of this City and is 32 years of age. He has served out a term of three years and six months at Sing Sing State Prison on a conviction of burglary. In the month of February, 1865, he was committed for trial on a charge of attempt to shoot Officer JOHNSON of the Thirteenth Precinct, who attempted to arrest him. When arraigned before the Court of General Sessions, SIMMS put in a plea of "guilty with intent to do grievous bodily harm," which being accepted by the District-Attorney, he was sentenced to serve one year in the Penitentiary. After serving two months on Blackwell's Island the fellow succeeded in effecting his escape, since which time he has been at large.

Such is the history of this remarkable case, and it affords a striking instance of the perils of a policeman's life. The officers engaged in working up the case exhibited great nerve and dogged persistence in their search for the desperate burglars whose arrest they so signally achieved.

American Methodism.

In these days of centennary celebrations among the Methodists, the Christian people generally who are identified with other Evangelical denominations do not hesitate to rejoice. And in this aspect of the case other religious bodies are as likely to profit by the Centennary of American Methodism as the Methodists themselves. The occasion forms a grand incentive to more extensive and more aggressive efforts to break down the multitudinous temptations of the world which so powerfully fascinate thousands from the path of virtue to that of vice in all its forms. It is therefore a very opportune time for the publication of Rev. C. C. GOSS'S *Statistical History of the First Century of American Methodism, with a Summary of the Origin and Present Operations of other Denominations.* This little volume is published at the Methodist Book Concern. It presents in a condensed form the statistics and important events connected with the origin, growth and legislation of Methodism in the United States during its first century. It embraces some minute details of the Methodist ministry, membership, Sunday-schools, Bible and tract distribution, home and foreign Missions, publishing operations, institutions of learning and benevolent contributions. Mr. GOSS informs us that Methodism was introduced into the United States 274 years after the discovery of America by COLUMBUS, 157 years after the landing of HENRY HUDSON, 10 years before the immortal Declaration, 2 years after the Dutch had surrendered the province to the English, and 28 years after the birth of Methodism in England. The numbers in the Methodist Church at the time of the first Conference, July 14, 1773, was 1,160. The number at the time of the last General Conference, May 2, 1864, was 928,340. At the first Conference there were 10 preachers, at the last one 6,821. At the close of 1865 the entire membership was 936,434. The number of Sunday-schools in 1865 was 13,948; officers and teachers, 153,696; scholars, 931,724—total 1,085,423; and the number of conversions was 18,892. The amount raised for tract distribution in 1865 was $13,566 61. The amount raised in 1865 for Bible distribution was $101,745; for home missions in the same year, there were 256 missionaries, 7,473 members and 2,365 Sunday scholars, and the amount raised last year for their support was $275,657. The profits of the Book Concern last year amount to $30,281 42. After these figures it only remains to add the table, which gives us a comprehensive view of the comparative aspect of the religious denominations of the country. It is as follows:

DENOMINATIONS.	Churches.	Accommodation.	Value.
Methodists	19,883	6,258,799	$33,093,371
Baptists	11,221	3,749,553	19,799,378
Presbyterians	5,061	2,088,838	24,227,359
Roman Catholics	2,550	1,401,437	26,774,119
Congregationalists	2,334	956,351	13,327,511
Episcopalians	2,145	847,296	21,665,698
Lutherans	2,128	757,637	5,385,179
Christians	2,068	681,016	2,518,045
Union	1,366	371,899	1,370,212
Cumb. Presbyterians	820	262,978	914,256
German Reformed	676	273,697	2,422,670
Universalists	664	235,219	2,856,095
Freewill Baptists	520	148,693	2,789,295
Friends	765	269,084	2,544,507
Reformed Dutch	440	211,068	4,326,616
Yunkers	163	67,995	162,956
Reformed Presbyterians	136	48,397	386,635
Mennonites	109	36,425	137,960
Jewish	77	34,412	1,135,300
Adventists	70	17,120	101,170
Winebrennerians	65	27,700	74,175
Swedenborgians	58	15,395	321,200
Seventh Day Baptists	53	17,864	107,200
Moravians	49	20,316	227,450
Spiritualists	17	6,275	7,500
Shakers	12	5,100	41,000
Six Principal Baptists	9	1,990	8,150
Minor sects	26	14,150	895,100
Total	54,009	19,128,751	$171,398,432

This volume shows how Mr. GOSS appreciates an opportunity to say a grand thing in figures for his own, and we trust, an honest thing for other denominations, and it will be found interesting for perusal by people of, at least, the denominations named in the foregoing list.

St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Workmen are busily engaged raising scaffolding around the ruins of the Catholic Cathedral in Mott-street, preparatory to rebuilding it. Just as soon as this work is completed, and that required in the removal of the *debris* of brick, stone and charred timbers, so that it can be ascertained how much of the standing walls are safe to build on, the labor of reconstruction will go on. The original plan of the building will be preserved, but the material used in the interior work will be much stronger than was used in the first erection, and will be less inflammable. Pillars of iron to support the roof and gallery will replace the wooden ones destroyed. The roof, before only shingled, will be slated, and some important changes will be made in the construction of the gallery. Improvements in the furnishing and decorating of the interior are also proposed, but as yet no definite plan is settled upon.

As the structure was only partially insured, even to restore the building to its former unsafe state would necessarily demand an outlay of more money than is to be received from the Insurance Companies. The proposed improvements will increase the margin between that to be received and that expended. To meet the deficit an appeal will be made to the charitable, which will no doubt be readily responded to. Anticipating this demand a number of gentlemen have already volunteered liberal donations; prominent among these are Messrs. WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, of Wall-street, who head a list with $1,000, followed by Mr. JOHN MORRISEY with $500. Many smaller sums have been handed in by persons unsolicited. The book of subscription has not yet been formally opened, as it has not yet been ascertained how much will be required, in addition to the amount the building was insured for, to complete the work. Those who are impatient to give evidence of their philanthropy can, however, find a place for their names and their contributions by calling at the office of Calvary Cemetery near the Mulberry-street entrance to the Cathedral.

FATAL FALLS.—SCHMANN KAUFFMANN drove a horse and wagon on Friday round the corner of Avenue A and Sixth-street, when he lost his balance and fell on the pavement, receiving such injuries that death ensued yesterday. An inquest was held by Coroner NAUMANN, when a verdict in accordance was rendered. Deceased was 22 years of age and a native of Germany. Yesterday morning CATHARINE WATERS, 50 years of age, and a native of Ireland, fell down stairs at her residence No. 99 Park-street, fracturing her spine and causing almost instant death. Coroner GOVER held an inquest and a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Parade of the Second Division—Recent Changes—Inspections, Parades and Encampments—Breech-Loaders—Miscellaneous Gosip.

The following *resumé* of National Guard movements is presented for the information of the members and those interested in military matters:

PARADE OF THE SECOND DIVISION.

In Special Orders No. 8, issued from headquarters Second Division, and dated Brooklyn, Oct. 2, 1866, Major-Gen. H. B. DURYEA announces that the Fifth and Eleventh Brigades and the Division Staff will parade on the 25th day of October, inst., at 8 o'clock A. M., in the City of Brooklyn. The opening of the new parade ground and the distribution of the volunteer medals are expected to take place on that day, and the presence of His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, is anticipated. An order of detail as to the formation of line and duties of the day will be issued in due season.

In compliance with the above special orders from division and brigade headquarters the several companies composing the Fifty-sixth Regiment will assemble at the regimental armory, in Raymond-street, on Thursday, Oct. 25, instant, at 6:30 A. M., sharp, armed and equipped in full uniform—white cotton gloves, body belt and cartridge box, bayonet sheath and cap pouch thereon. Band, Drum Corps and Non-Commissioned Staff will report to the Adjutant, at the armory, at the above-mentioned time. Field and Staff will report to the Colonel, mounted, at the armory at 7 o'clock A. M.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE EIGHTH REGIMENT INSPECTION.

Lieut.-Col. O. F. WENTWORT, commanding the Eighth Regiment, announces in General Orders No. 16, that in compliance with Brigade Orders, so much of General Orders No. 15 as regards the parade for inspection on Wednesday, Oct. 17, has been countermanded. The Eighth Regiment will parade for inspection and review on Monday, Oct. 29, at the same hour and place. The officers and non-commissioned officers will assemble at the Armory, in full fatigue, for instruction and drill, on Wednesday, Oct. 24, at 7:45 o'clock P. M. Non-commissioned staff will report to the Adjutant at the same hour. Line will be formed at 8.

BREECH-LOADERS FOR THE MILITIA.

The rage for breech-loading firearms has extended to the National Guard. Gov. FENTON has designated Brig.-Gen. WILLIAM IRVINE, Adjutant-General; Brig.-Gen. GEORGE W. PALMER, Commissary-General of Ordnance; Col. WILLIAM G. WARD, Twelfth Regiment; Col. GEO. M. BAKER, Seventy-fourth Regiment, and Col. SILAS W. BURT, Assistant Inspector-General, as a Commission to make examination and trial of the recent inventions and improvements in breech-loading military small arms, and especially of such inventions and improvements as have been made for alterations of the muzzle-loading military arms now in use, with a view to introducing a suitable arm for the State National Guard.

BREVET APPOINTMENTS.

Gov. FENTON, on the recommendation of Major-Gen. TIBITTS, United States Volunteers, has made the following brevet appointments in the Griswold Light Cavalry. These appointments are for gallant and meritorious services during the late war. The Griswold Cavalry, it will be remembered, made a splendid record during the late war, under Gen. SHERIDAN and other commanders, and was the last body of New-York State troops to be mustered out of the United States service. These officers have deservedly won their promotion: Lieut.-Col. Chas. G. Otis, to be Colonel by brevet. Maj. Alfred B. Huested, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet. To be Majors by brevet—Capts. James A. Savage, Wm. G. McNulty, Andrew Smith, John W. Farrand, Henry E. Snow, James F. Hill and Lewis W. Truesdale. To be Captains by brevet—First Lieuts. A. C. Kirker, Theo. D. Gere, N. H. Meldrum, C. A. Benjamin and George E. Bush. To be First Lieutenants by brevet—Second Lieuts. W. L. Riley, Fred. Wallis, Aubrey A. Sdyder, Wm. E. Hyatt and J. C. Franklin.

CHARLES J. BALDWIN, son of Rev. Dr. BALDWIN, of Troy, formerly of the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Regiment, and later Acting Assistant Adjutant-General on Gen. POTTER's Staff, has received from Gov. FENTON a commission as brevet Major, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the late war.

Gov. FENTON has conferred the rank of full Captain upon WILLIAM STANTON, formerly a member of the old Twelfth New-York Volunteers, and afterward a member of the Fifteenth New-York Cavalry. Capt. STANTON is now in the Custom-house at San Francisco, California.

CHANGES IN THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

In General Orders No. 15, issued from headquarters of the Thirteenth Regiment, dated Brooklyn, Oct. 6, 1866, Col. JAMES JOURDAN announces the following officers as having been elected and appointed in that command: THOMAS S. DAKIN, late Captain, to be Major, *vice* LEGGETT, resigned; JOSEPH E. PALMER, Jr., Brevet Captain United States Volunteers, to be Adjutant, *vice* POWELL, resigned; CHARLES P. GULICK, First-Lieutenant and Quartermaster, reappointed; Dr. NELSON A. BALDWIN, late Surgeon United States Volunteers, to be Surgeon, *vice* ORMISTON, resigned. The order concludes as follows: "First Lieut. JAMES B. BACH, late acting Adjutant, is hereby relieved. He will without delay turn over to Capt. PALMER all books and papers pertaining to the Regimental Headquarters, after which he will assume command of his Company. In relieving Lieut. BACH, it is with pleasure that I take this opportunity of conveying to him the thanks of my predecessor for the commendable manner in which he performed the important duties devolving upon him, and also to add my own thanks for his zeal, promptness and soldierly deportment during the period in which he has acted as Adjutant under my command."

INSPECTION ORDERS FOR THE FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

In compliance with brigade order, dated Sept. 11, 1866, the Fifty-sixth Regiment will assemble for the annual inspection, at the regimental Armory in Raymond-street, fully uniformed, armed and equipped in the same manner as for the parade of the 25th inst., in the following order: The right wing, composed of Companies C, A, K, and H, with the field-staff, non-commissioned staff, band, and the field music of the above companies, on Monday evening, Oct. 29, at 7:30 o'clock. The left wing, composed of Companies E, G, I, and F, with their field music, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 30, at 7:30 o'clock. Blank returns of delinquents will be furnished commandants of companies for the drill of the 24th and the parade of the 25th and the inspection of the 29th and 30th; the commandants of companies are specially ordered and instructed to see that their sergeants make proper service of notices of the above parade and inspection upon every member of their respective companies. Returns of delinquents, with their residence, will be made immediately after these parades to these headquarters. The adjutant will also return all delinquent officers for the drills of the 15th, 22d and 24th insts., parade and inspection. Many of the old members of this command have excused themselves from drills of their companies, and that of the regiment, for want of uniforms. A number sufficient for every member of the regiment has been received, and will be delivered to each member of the command at No. 345 Fulton-street, upon proper vouchers of company commandants and the payment of $2 each—the extra cost of the uniform.

COL. MAIDHOFF ASSUMES COMMAND.

In general orders No. 1, dated Headquarters Fourth Brigade, New-York, Sept. 26, Col. MAIDHOFF announces that in pursuance to general orders No. 1, from Division Headquarters, and by seniority of rank, he assumes command of that brigade. Brigade headquarters are established at No. 403 Broadway. Lieut.-Col. HENRY LUX will assume command of the Eleventh Regiment National Guard.

INSPECTION ORDERS FOR THE NINETY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Lieut.-Col. FRANK MCELROY, commanding the Ninety-fifth Regiment, announces in General Orders No. 11, dated New-York, Oct. 8, 1866, that the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of that command are directed to assemble at the Regimental Armory, No. 619 Sixth-avenue, on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., fully uniformed, armed and equipped for inspection at Tompkins-square. Field and staff, dismounted, will report to the commandant at 9:15. Band, drum corps and non-commissioned staff will report to the Adjutant at 9 A. M. Regimental line will be formed at 9:30 precisely. Companies not present at that hour will lose their position in line. After formation the regiment will immediately proceed to the City Hall to receive a stand of Colors to be presented by the Mayor and Common Council. Commandants of companies are directed to make the proper returns of all delinquencies within ten days from the date of the parade.

ENCAMPMENT OF THE TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

On Monday, the 8th inst., the Twenty-ninth Regiment pitched their tents on the plain a little north of Ballston Village, N. Y., for a four days' encampment. The location was on elevated table land, commanding a fine view in every direction, and the camp was laid out according to army regulations. Its appearance was very beautiful.

The several companies of the regiment were well armed and equipped, and presented quite a soldierly-bearing and creditable appearance. Gen. BROWN, commanding the brigade, arrived in the afternoon. On Tuesday afternoon Gov. FENTON arrived at Col. PEEK's quarters, at the Eagle Hotel. His Excellency was accompanied by Inspector-General BATCHELDOR and Col. STONEHOUSE, of his personal staff. After a splendid dinner, prepared by Mr. SHEPARD at short notice, Col. PEEK and staff, with the companies from Malta and Clifton Park, preceded by the Regimental Band, escorted the Governor to the parade ground, where he was received with due honor. The troops were soon formed into line and reviewed, after which they were massed into close order to listen to the Governor's address, in which he paid the regiment many compliments, and with a parting salute the Governor rode from the field, escorted by Col. PEEK and three of his staff. After supper the Governor was attended to the depot by the Malta company. On Wednesday Gen. BROWN reviewed the regiment. On Thursday afternoon Col. PEEK addressed the regiment and was most heartily cheered. The signal gun was then fired, the tents instantly struck, and the troops moved from the field in splendid order.

COL. WARD ASSUMES COMMAND OF THE FIRST BRIGADE.

In accordance with Special Orders No. 328, issued from the Adjutant-General's Office, Albany, Oct. 11, the Twelfth Regiment, Col. WM. S. WARD, Commanding, is transferred from the Second to the First Brigade. All commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the said regiment, if any, serving on the staff of the Commanding General of the Second Brigade will be relieved, and to return to the regiment to report to their proper commands. In promulgating this order Brig. Gen. LLOYD ASPINWALL, commanding the First Division, announces that Col. WILLIAM G. WARD, will, by virtue of seniority of rank, at once assume command of the First Brigade. Col. THOMAS LYNCH will, upon being relieved by Col. WARD, return to the command of his Regiment. In General Order No. 3, Col. WARD announces that in pursuance of Special Order No. 325, from General Headquarters, and Special Order No. 5, from Division Headquarters, the Twelfth Regiment is hereby transferred to the First Brigade, and he assumes command of the Brigade. Headquarters are established at No. 54 Wall-street. Commandants of Regiments in the Brigade will report in person to the Colonel Commanding, on receipt of this order. The members of the Brigade Staff will report to the Colonel Commanding personally, or by letter. All orders heretofore issued will remain in force until otherwise modified or countermanded. Major JOHN WARD, Jr., will assume command of the Twelfth Regiment.

MODEL DISCIPLINE.

In the Attica *Atlas* we find the following list of fines as adopted by the "Taylor Guard" of that place. Capt. S. P. FROST must expect to ave a splendid command if he intends to rely upon fines for the maintenance of discipline. The list is a perfect curiosity:

"Each member of this command shall be fined for the following offences the sum named for each offence:

Leaving drill or meeting without permission of the commanding officer, 25 cents.

Leaving ranks when on parade, 25 cents.

Disobeying orders when on drill or parade, 25 cents.

Addressing an officer, at a meeting, drill or parade, disrespectfully, 25 cents.

Refusal of non-commissioned officer to serve notice of meeting, drill or parade, 25 cents.

For refusing to fall in for drill, unless excused by by the highest officer present, 25 cents.

For not appearing on parade, $1.

Officers refusing to report as required by the constitution and by-laws, 50 cents.

For refusing or neglecting to place uniforms, arms and equipments in order after parade, 25 cents.

Talking in line, on drill or parade, 25 cents.

For not appearing on drill, 25 cents.

Using tobacco on drill or parade, 25 cents."

For a $5 bill a member can run through the entire gamut, and make merry music for his fun.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

The two companies of National Guard troops that have been organized in the Saratoga Assembly District made their first parade together on Wednesday last, when they were reviewed by Inspector-General BATCHELDOR. Both companies, from Saratoga Springs and Greenfield, were in capital condition, and made a favorable appearance for such new troops. It is to be sincerely hoped that other localities will be encouraged to go on and organize the remaining companies to make up a full regiment.

At an election for officers of Company E, Twenty-fourth Regiment, held in Troy on Monday evening, under the direction of Major STEENBERG, First Lieut. JOHN MCKENNA was elected Captain to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Capt. M. TIMPANE, by an unanimous vote. JAMES HENNESSY was elected First Lieutenant.

The Sixth Brigade, consisting of the Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Eighty-ninth Regiments, and commanded by Brig.-Gen. CHARLES A. HAMILTON, paraded on Thursday last at the Fair Ground of the Queens County Agricultural Society, at Mineola, N. Y., for a three days' encampment, during which they were inspected and drilled and reviewed.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

A TEXAS MERCHANT CHARGED WITH FALSE PRETENCES.

Officer KILLILEA, of the Fourteenth Precinct, arrested CHARLES CLARK, who clamed to be a merchant doing business at Galveston, Texas, on a charge of false pretences, preferred against him by RICHARD C. GARDNER, of No. 380 Broadway. In his affidavit the complainant stated that the accused called at his store on the 8th inst., when he informed Mr. GARDNER that he (CLARK) was both owner and consignee of the schooner *Dart*, which he had sent from Galveston to this port with 300 bags of wool, 1,700 hides, and 120 bales of cotton, the aggregate value of which was about $45,000. He added that the schooner would arrive here very soon, and he wished to purchase goods calculated for Southern trade, prepartory to reloading the vessel. CLARK stated that he was willing to pay one-half cash for these goods, and desired four months' credit for the balance, referring GARDNER to JOHN WILMOT, of No. 2 Bowling Green as reference and security. WILMOT was visited by GARDNER when they discovered that CLARK had been telling the same story at both houses, with slight variations. WILMOT was to receive the bills of lading of the schooner and make advances thereon. GARDNER seemed to think everything was all right and accordingly sold CLARK $8,000 worth of goods, delivering only $175 worth. Since that time CLARK has failed to make good his statement, hence his arrest as stated. It was said in open Court that there were several other firms ready to make similar complaints, he having made similar arrangements with them with the same results. CLARK was held for further examination.

A BAD CUSTOMER.

MARIA LAVELLE, an abandoned women met PATRICK NORTON on Friday night in the Bowery, and induced him to go home with her. The following morning MARIA awoke and discovered that PATRICK had disappeared, as had also her pocket-book containing $10, some jewelry valued at $24, and beside the greater part of her wearing apparel. A search was made which resulted in the recovery of the clothing in the yard. NORTON was yesterday morning arrested on the complaint of MARIA, by Officer KNOWLES, of the Fourteenth Precinct, when he confessed his guilt, a portion of the plunder being found in his possession. He was committed for trial.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

A DISHONEST SALESWOMAN.

MATILDA JACOBSON has been employed for some time past as saleswoman in the fancy goods and ladies' furnishing establishment of Madam GAYNOR, No. 90 East Seventeenth-street. On Thursday, a silk basque (unmade) and a quantity of buttons, valued together at about $16, were missed from the store, and from several suspicious circumstances the guilt rested upon MATILDA. She was closely questioned with regard to the matter, but strenuously denied having had any connection with the theft. Upon searching her trunk, however, at her lodgings, the stolen articles were found therein. She then admitted that she had taken them from the store. She was committed by Justice DODGE for trial at Special Sessions.

STEALING FROM A FELLOW-SERVANT.

ELIZABETH SCARLET was employed until recently as a domestic in the house of W. H. MEYERS, Esq., Stapleton, S. I. In the same house was a chambermaid, by name MARY CLARK. On Thursday evening the former expressed great dissatisfaction with her place, and said she was not going to remain there any longer. She therefore gathered all her effects together and started for New-York. Unfortunately for her, however, she was not satisfied with carrying off her own property only, but included with it, in the same huge bundle, a hoop skirt and $33 in United States notes belonging to the chambermaid. MARY missed the skirt and money the next morning early, and left in the first boat for this City, where she traced the thief to a friend's house in West Nineteenth-street. Here she was arrested by a police officer and taken before the magistrate, where she acknowledged that she was guilty, and immediately gave up the skirt and about $26 of the money. She was committed for examination.

YOUTHFUL DEPRAVITY.

On Friday afternoon, the 6th inst., Mr. HERMAN WEISBACHER, who keeps a restaurant at No. 117 Eighth-street, observed three boys attempting to steal oysters from the baskets in front of the door. He immediately ran out and pursued them, caught up with them, and after a struggle succeeded in recovering the stolen bivalves. Returning to the saloon, he soon afterward missed his gold watch, worth $50, which he then supposed he had dropped from his pocket during the chase. Nothing was learned as to the whereabouts of the time-keeper until yesterday morning, when some person went to Mr. WEISBACH and told him that one of the three boys whom he had caught stealing the oysters, two weeks ago, had the watch in his possession. The gentleman then caused the arrest of the trio, and had them conveyed before Justice DODGE, where they gave their names and ages as follows: FRANK CARLAND, 15 years; JAMES MARONEY, 14 years, and FRANK MARONEY, 12 years; the three are school boys. Upon being examined, the MARONEYS plead ignorance of the affair, but CARLAND admitted that he had taken the watch, but said that a man had taken it away from him. The prisoners were committed for trial.

ALLEGED BURGLARY.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, MARY WILLIAMS, a servant girl employed in the dwelling No. 67 West Twenty-fifth-street, was awakened by an unusual noise apparently in the lower part of the house. Dressing herself hastily she ran down stairs, and just as she reached the lower hall discovered a man making his escape by the hall door, with a bundle of something under his arm. She immediately gave the alarm, but not in time to secure the burglar's arrest. Returning, she went through the house to discover, if possible, what had been stolen. Upon going to the room of Miss CELIA HOWARD, she found to her astonishment that the door had been forced open, a trunk-lid pried off, and the contents, consisting of a silk dress valued at $75, a Marseilles dress at $40, and a number of articles of ladies' under-clothing valued at $130, had all been removed therefrom. Information was immediately conveyed to the Police, who, from the girl's description of the man, were led to suspect one PHILIP BRADY, who was accordingly arrested. On the way to the Court he admitted (so says the officer) that he is the guilty party. He was committed for trial without bail.

BURGLARS CAUGHT.

On Friday night, about 11 o'clock, Officer BUTCHER, of the Sixteenth Precinct, observed three men acting in a suspicious manner in front of the premises No. 483 Ninth-avenue, the first floor of which is occupied by JACOB BARTROND, as a liquor store. He watched them for some time, and finally saw one of them enter the store by forcing open the fanlight over the front door, while the others remained outside to watch. Presently the one who had entered came out again by the same way, when he was instantly seized by the officer, who conveyed him to the station-house. His confederates escaped. Upon being searched, $34 60 in United States fractional currency was found concealed in his shoes, stockings and coat, which sum he acknowledged that he took from a drawer in the counter of Mr. BARTROND's saloon. He gave his name as JOHN WHEELER. He was committed for trial without bail.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

AN UNGRATEFUL WRETCH.

On Friday night a wretched-looking and apparently poverty-stricken woman went to the house of Mrs. SARAH JUDGE, No. 199 East Twelfth-street, and after enlisting the good lady's sympathies by the recital of a stirring tale of woe and sorrow, in which she spoke of the late decease of her husband and all her children, and her present extreme suffering for want of food and a place in which to sleep, Mrs. JUDGE burst into tears, and bidding her to come into the kitchen, served her with a hearty meal, after which she gave her a bedroom by herself, in which she could rest until morning. For all this she seemed very grateful and completely overcome by the kindnesses of her new found friend. In the morning early the stranger arose and stealthily left the house, carrying with her everything of value that she possibly could manage to hold in her arms. When the lady discovered the imposition that had been practised upon her, she immediately took steps to secure the thief's arrest, which was effected yesterday afternoon. Evidences of guilt being found with her, she was conveyed to the Essex Market Police Court, where she was committed for trial.

UNLAWFUL CURIOSITY.

A pane of glass being accidentally broken from the shop window of Mr. ADOLPHUS MESSENGER's fancy-goods store, No. 325 Grand-street, one of the shutters was temporarily placed in front of it to prevent any one from putting his hand through the aperture and stealing from the window, which was filled with goods. Yesterday morning one of the clerks in the store observed that the shutter was being moved aside, and upon going outside found a little boy named MICHAEL FINNEGAN, busily engaged in removing the shutter, in order, it is supposed, to steal what he could. He was immediately arrested and conveyed before Justice SHANDLEY, where he plead innocence, saying that he "only just wanted to see what for the shutter was put up on the window." The Judge was not disposed to entertain the explanation, but MIKE was conveyed to a cell, from which he will doubtless go to the House of Refuge.

AN ARSON PLOT DIVULGED.

If the affidavits in this case are to be believed, somebody intended to swindle some one else most shamefully. According to the testimony of THOMAS WILLIS, who is a clerk for Mr. WM. FARREL, at No. 161 Bowery, he became acquainted some two years since with one PATRICK GANNON, who has been in the retail furniture business at No. 198 First-avenue since last March. The other evening, about two weeks ago, WILLIS happening to be in the neighborhood of his old friend's store, stopped in to see him, accompanied by a friend named THOMAS HEALY. Here they spent the evening, and when GANNON closed the store they walked home with him. On the way, he disclosed to WILLIS what he called "a new way to make money;" adding that he had just purchased a lot of goods on thirty days credit, that he was insured for $2,000, and that he wished he could hire some one to burn his store out for him, he would pay well for it. He then asked WILLIS if he would not undertake the job. The young man indignantly declined to do so base a thing, and here the matter dropped. But it preyed so heavily on his (WILLIS') mind that he felt he could not rest until he had divulged it. He, therefore, appeared yesterday before Justice SHANDLEY, and made affidavit to the foregoing statements. HEALEY, who was with him on the evening of the conversation alluded to, fully corroborated WILLIS' testimony. GANNON was thereupon arrested, and bailed in the sum of $1,000 to preserve the peace.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A boy named CHARLES HIGGINS, arrested on the charge of robbing the money drawer of JOHN DOMINI, grocer, No. 304 Delancey-street, was committed for examination.... SOLOMON MOSS took three hundred segars from WM. SANDER, to sell them on commission, but failed to return the money for them. Committed to answer.

Yorkville Court—Before Justice Kelly.

ALLEGED HORSE STEALING.

WM. H. TRUMBELL was arrested yesterday on the charge of stealing a black horse valued at $100, and a set of harness worth $8, from MATTHEW FITZGIBBONS, who resides at No. 22 James-street. The complaint charges that the accused stole the horse and harness and afterward sold them to one LAWRENCE DUFFY, of No. 756 Third-avenue, for $25. The prisoner offered in defence the statement that he sold the horse for some men in Stanton-street, whose names he does not remember, and acting as the agent of the unknown he sold the horse and equipments. He was committed to answer the charge.

Aid for Quebec—Meeting of French Canadians.

According to notice, a respectable number of French Canadians resident in this City assembled in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, last evening, to take measures to aid their countrymen who have suffered so severely in the devastating fire at Quebec. F. X. CLOUTIN, Esq., was appointed President, and upon taking the chair remarked that they were called together to devise means to perform a generous work of charity, to set in operation some practical plan of relief for the sufferers by the recent diastrous fire at Quebec. ELI BONIN, Esq., was appointed Secretary of the meeting.

GEORGE BATCHELOR, Esq., addressed the meeting in furtherance of the object. The number of sufferers by this fire, he said, was fully 20,000, the most of whom were mechanics and laborers. There were about 30,000 people speaking the French language in this city, composed of Canadians, French, Belgians and Swiss. It seemed appropriate that measures should be taken to appeal to these to assist their suffering brethren—and he did not doubt that the appeal would meet a hearty response.

The speaker offered a series of resolutions expressive of sympathy with those who lost their homes and property by this conflagration, and favoring the appointment of a committee to secure and forward relief.

FRANCIS BOUCHER, Esq., stated that these people were mostly poor, and had lost all their savings and stores laid up for the Winter, and the season being late, they were also without employment.

Addresses were also made by B. GINOUX and others in support of the resolutions, which were adopted. The following gentlemen were appointed to solicit subscriptions, viz.:

Messrs. Charles Moussette, George Batchelor, F. Boucher, B. Giroux, F. X. Clouton, P. Thériautte, D. Lamoreux, P. A. Gray, F. Moreaux, L. P. Fountain, E. Gosselin.

It was resolved that all moneys received should be paid to Mr. ASHWORTH, agent for the Canada Banks in the City of New-York.

The National Express Company, through Mr. POLLARD, their agent, has offered to transport all goods free of charge, to pay for all they lose, and also to contribute toward the object.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

KILLED WITH A STONE.—WILLIAM GALVIN, 10 years of age, was found in an insensible condition in Fifteenth-street, near Ninth-avenue, about 6 o'clock last evening. The Police removed the boy to his residence, No. 348 West Sixteenth-street, where he died a few minutes after. It is supposed he was struck on the head with a stone while playing.

FATAL KEROSENE ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner NAUMANN, at Bellevue Hospital on the body of FELIX GRODENSKI, whose death was the result of a kerosene oil lamp exploding at No. 268 William-street, on the 6th inst. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was a German and 67 years of age.

DISCHARGED.—Mr. M. J. LANDREGAN, who was arrested charged with having, without authority, collected money from various persons in the name of the "Juvenile Guardian Society," has been honorably acquitted after a legal investigation. He was erroneously reported to have plead guilty to the charge.

FATAL FALL DOWN STAIRS.—About 6 o'clock last evening an unknown man, 70 years of age, fell down stairs at No. 272 Mulberry-street, and expired almost immediately.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF MEDALS TO VETERANS.—A meeting of veteran officers and soldiers was held at the Mayor's office, on Friday evening, to confer with the War and Military Committee of the Common Council in relation to the parade, and the presentation of medals to be distributed on the 25th inst. Gen. JOURDAN presided. It was moved that Gen. ROBERTS take command and appoint the members of his staff, and carry out the programme of the Common Council. The Common Council was requested to furnish, in addition to the medals, certificates after the copy to be furnished by the veterans. The following Committee was appointed to confer with the Committee of the Board of Aldermen in making arrangements to carry out the programme already adopted, and also to select an orator to reply to the address of Mayor BOOTH, namely, Col. Barton, Gen. Roberts, Col. Mulcahey, Col. Weldon, Gen. Jourdan, and others.

SUIT AGAINST THE OWNERS OF THE ADRIATIC.—A suit to recover damages in the sum of $15,000 was brought by IRA BUCKMAN in the Supreme Court yesterday against E. E. MORGAN and others, owners of the ship *Adriatic*. The plaintiff lost his right arm and injured his head and hip by falling into the hold of the vessel on the morning of the 16th of May last. He was attached to the Custom-house at the time, and went on board the vessel to complete the measurement. He claimed that the owners were liable, by their carelessness in leaving the hatchway open. As there was no evidence to show any neglect on the part of the owners, Judge GILBERT granted the motion of defendants' counsel for a non-suit.

THE DEFORREST FORGERIES.—Yesterday morning Messrs. J. C. & D. D. WHITNEY, doing business at the corner of Fulton and Columbia streets, made complaint against J. H. DEFORREST, for having passed upon them a check on the Chatham Bank of New-York, for $100, purporting to bear the signature of T. V. P. TALMAGE. It was passed upon them on the 12th of August, since which time the firm have looked in vain for the whereabouts of the accused. It is stated that there are other checks in his possession. The accused was brought before Justice CORNWELL yesterday and committed to Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

WIFE-BEATING.—WM. KEEGAN, a plumber, was arrested yesterday for beating his wife. They reside in Third-avenue, near Thirty-sixth-street. Both parties, as alleged, were drunk, and KEEGAN, as charged, beat his wife until nearly dead. A citizen came into the house and arrested KEEGAN, who was taken to the Forty-third Precinct Station-house, and locked up for examination.

Passengers Sailed.

OCT. 20—*In steamship Europe, for Brest and Havre.*—W. H. Rinehart, Rome; Samuel DeCoursey, Mrs. DeCoursey and two Misses DeCoursey, Philadelphia; Mrs. D. M. Kearny, Miss Diana Kearny, Miss Nannie Kearny, Miss Betty Kearny, N. Y.; Miss E. M. Gordon, Philadelphia; Peter Naylor, Jr., Mrs. Naylor, four children and servant, N. Y.; F. Manana, Consul of Guatemala, N. Y.; Frank E. DeWolf, Mrs DeWolf, Bristol, R. I.; H. A. Jones, Mrs. J. W. Brittan and two children, N. Y.; George B. Cary, Mrs. Cary, Miss Sarah P. Cary, Miss Annie M. Cary, Boston; Mr. Horace S. Robinson and two Misses Robinson, New-York; Mr. James Gilmore, Cincinnati; Mr. A. L. Holmes, Mrs. Holmes, Miss Holmes, New-York; Mr. George H. Flanagen, Mrs. Flanagen, Philadelphia; Mr. L. Alexander, Mr. Louis Turner, New-York; Mrs. T. T. Davis, Miss Davis, Syracuse; Mr. John H. Gardner, New-York; Mr. Edward Cunningham, Boston; Mr. B. Heidegger, Havana; Mr. August Richard, New-York; Mr. A. O'Donnell, Mr. Louis O. Moran, Montreal; Mr. P. Humbert, Mrs. Humbert, 8 children and and nurse, New-York; Mrs. N. Bertheny, Richard J. Inge, New-York; Maurice de Beaumont, Tours; A. S. Mernod, Mrs. Mernod, six children and servant, New-York; Simon Koonman, Nevada; Mendes Cohen, Mrs. Cohen, Miss Cohen and servant, New-York; Mrs. L. Boeringer, St. Louis; Miss Ella Holt, New-York; Miss J. Bro, San Francisco; Jules Renard, New-York, G. J. Herbert, Paris; Mrs. Legendre and child, New-York; Mrs. M. Hedt, Louisville, Ky.; Dr. D. H. Carpenter, New-York; Harvey Ryhiner, Mrs. Ryhiner, Miss Etta Ryhiner, Thomas Suppiger, Highland, Ill.; Pierce Merle, New-York; Mrs. N. Tilmont and son, New-York; Adelbert Miller, Oswald Moosmuller, John Wolf, Hilary Franklin, Newark, N. J.; Mrs. Forissier and daughter, New-York; Mrs. Chas. Schaffer, Paris; R. Kaslottitz, Honolulu; Eugene Entoine, Mrs. Entoine and servant, New-York; Miss Ernestine Domest, New-York; Theodore Groome, Yonkers; C. Chevalier, Toronto; Jules Tremblay, New-York; Mr. Jacques, Alfred Mansbindel, Mrs. A. Rodigret, Mrs. Deonell and child, Mrs. T. Millet, Paris; Gabriel Marc, New-York; Gaston Rusult, Havre; J. Cabarg, New-York; Mrs. A. Berguert, France; Alfred Merian, New-York; Captain Marteau, Eti; Auguste Labulle, Charles Nicolas, Paris; T. Melande, New-York; Emean Fort, Auguste Champagne, Paris; Albert Noel, Francois M. Amadee, Havre. Specie $34,900.

OCT. 20—*In steamship Cella, for London.*—Mr. Louis Persano, Theodore Conti, Adelina Conti, Mrs. A. M. Rodgers, Miss Josephine Rodgers, Miss Florence Rodgers, Fred. Speyer, Wm. J. MacDonald, John W. Bryson and wife, Alfred Cohnreich, Chas. Southerden, George D. Stevens, Robert Spooner, Alfred Beale, Major John Beale, James Meker, Sarah Nash and two children, Wm. Bird, Robert Taylor, John Briskka, Luigi di Sauto, James Munro, Amanda di Montero, Amelia di Sotomayor, Antonio Barrigasi Santos, Jose Carrinaga, James Millington, Samuel Stanford, William James Collinger, Manuel de Castro, Alexandro Marina and wife, Thomas Weilers, wife and four children, Fred Devoe and servant, James and John Cox, Wm. Bann, Edw. Cooms and wife, Lawrence Meyer, wife and two children; Harlman Brixton, Miss Margaret Brixton, Miss Dora Standford, Wm. Stubbs and wife, Maurice Howard, wife and child, Nicholas Marchetti and servant, and others in the steerage.

OCT. 20—*In steamship City of Boston, for Liverpool.*—Miss Margaret Lynagh, of New Jersey; Mrs. Geo. Smith, Eliza Wilson, Mrs. Francomb and two children, of Detroit; Mr. McMaster and child, Rev. H. N. Stewart, wife three children and servant, of Hamilton; Mrs. Livermore, Wm. Livermore and Alsia Livermore, Mr. Alex. Cameron, Mr. Robert Adams and wife, of New-York; J. P. Maxwell, Frederick Wilson, Mr. Breach, John C. Westervelt, Henry A. St. John, New-York; D. B. Wagner and wife, Miss Mattie R. Wagner, George J. Reay, New-York; Frank W. Whitney, John Crotty, Mrs. E. Berry, Mrs. Ludgate and daughter, Mrs. Judge, T. L. Smith, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Ward, New-York; Mrs. Arnold and servant, M. Arnold, Mr. Oxalle, Edwin Livermore, Mrs. Waterhouse and two children, Milwaukee, H. B. King, D. H. Conor, S. Fuller, Boston; D. B. Wagner, W. J. Punnett, New-York; James Chrystie, of New-York; Mr. F. Cole, of New-York; Edgar Sherman, of Boston; James McChampney, of Boston; W. Woledge, Walter Smith, T. B. Jackson, Alfred Austin, of Havre; Robert Pritchard, Thomas Roberts, B. Lewis, Jos. Holbrook, John B. Murphy, C. W Butty, Miss Lucia M. Hotchkiss, of Buffalo; Mrs Ann Hinton, of Detroit; Mrs. Somerville, of Buffalo; Mr. J. McKenna of New-York, Mr. J. McQuillin, of New-York.

OCT. 20.—*In steamship The Queen, for Liverpool.*—Miss A. Shemmels, Dr. J. M. Minor, Mrs. Minor, Miss Anna P. Minor, Miss Senny Minor, Miss E. W. Minor, Miss C. B. Minor, Miss A. E. Strickland, M. Churchill, N. Y.; Mrs. M. J. Hay, Liverpool; Mrs. John Ronalds, Mrs. John Holmes, Mrs. A. Livingston, N. Y.; Pastor P. Minor, Brooklyn, and others in the steerage.

In steamship Alabama, for Savannah.—M. E. Trienna, H. A. Civiel, W. S. Halo, J. D. Kinny, C. S. Harrison, R. Cogdell, G. N. Williamson, J. O. Tickett, George Mooney, Miss S. M. McIntyre, Miss C. Dodd, Mrs. Williamson, Edward Salisbury, T. Grimm, Mr. Coleman, Rev. Wm. M. Jones, R. Jackson, Mrs. C. L. Gilbert, Miss J. Cloggart, Mrs. H. A. Richmond and two daughters, S. H. Rowland, E. T. Russell, H. A. Richmond, C. C. Eddy, C. F. Baysan, J. Jennings Thos. Hilton, P. M. Dunn, C. M. Trimberlake, Geo. A. Luce, Joseph Hurd, C. V. Bernis, G. R. Parker, Mrs. Bleaux and 3 children, B. T. Simons and wife, J. Remon, Wm. Forclay, H. H. Rowland, A. McKinstry, A. B. Palmer, P. A. Ryan, J. Barnes, James Watt, H. Shiverick, O. B. Rice, Noel Rice, P. J. Hartley, Mrs. Kirkin and son, Mrs. Irvis and child, Mrs. M. Rowland, P. W. Brewster, A. W. Leonard, child and nurse, Mrs. Bleau, Mrs. Jacques, Miss Morris, E. B. Clupman and wife Dr. M. Bernhardt and wife. Total 68.

In steamship Montgomery, for New-Orleans.—C. H. Henderson, Jos. Glyn, Geo. Bennington, M. Line, A. Kraege, P. Graham, M. Shey, E. Sullivan, P. Herrington, J. W. Smith and wife, G. R. Hammond, W. H. O'Moore, G. W. Cabe, S. M. Sanders, John K. Hartman, Geo. A. Hard wife and two children; A. S. Sweeny and daughter, Miss A. Norton, Mrs. Carie and daughter, G. Dwight and child, G. N. Summers, and ten in the steerage.

In steamship Quaker City, for Charleston.—Chas. C. Leary, Mrs. Quimby, children and servant, L. Spencer Terry, wife and children, Miss V. Munden and neice, J. M. Terry, A. E. F. Boyd, H. L. MacIntosh, Rev. C. H. Buckley, Mrs. J. L. Little, Mrs. B. W. Tilton, Mr. Blacklock, J. M. Ward and child, J. H. Scevin, Mrs. J. H. Scevin, four children and nurse, J. B. Bishop, Mrs. Jos. Ansell, Sarah Howe, C. F. Moulton and servant, E. G. Colton, Miss E. Blacklock, Miss M. Blacklock, Miss H. Blacklock, Mrs. Rowan, Miss Robertson, Mrs. Cuttins, Mrs. Miller and children, Jno. O'Brien, Isaac Danega, Geo. R. athcart, J. Ponanski, Mrs. G. Holmes, 2 children and nurse, C. Bayeau and wife, Mrs. Armstrong, Mr. Cress, wife, servant and children, H. G. Street, F. Richards, Mrs. C. H. Buckley, C. H. Chase and wife, J. W. Burbridge, Mrs. Klein, 2 children and nurse, Wm. Colwell, S. White, E. Piliot, Miss L. J. Read, B. W. Waring, A. Gordham, D. C. Wilson and children, J. H. Dunscom, Thos. Murphy, Mrs. Newbould, Wm. Newbould, Capt P. H. Blanchard, S. P. Sleyter, F. Aram, Miss J. Wild, Mr. H. Brandis, Mrs. H. Brandis, E. Booth, C. T. Aubin, Jno. Carter, Mrs. Baxter, D. Briggs, Mrs. Ed. Scholl, W. W. Clarke, S. B. Vail, Miss Mina Gibbs, Miss Mary Gibbs, Geo. Gibbs, Jas. Gibbs, F. W. Ludovice, Miss Ann Gaynor, H. Delmyn, G. H. Curtis, J. B. Robinson and wife, R. Adams, P. Collinane and 40 steerage passengers.

In steamship General Grant, for New-Orleans.—Miss Rolff, Miss Ascher, Miss Mendelslope, Miss Schaffer, Mr. Frucke and lady, Mr. Kaps and lady, L. A. Sheddon and lady, Louis Calatraver, Mrs. Gustavus Osterman, Mrs. John W. Beckwith and son, Miss Mary Lyons and servant, Robert Higgins, Mr. Rottz and lady, Lieut. Henne de Beaumont, Lieut. de Louvre Turias, G. H. Latham, W. Swords, Charles Bagnie, John Bagnie, J. W. Brunson, James Beers, Mrs. John Durno, sister and niece, Judge Beraults, Lieut. Morease Beraults, Judge Berault and lady, Mr. Rolff, Mr. Osterman, Mr. Koppe, Mr. Wedderin, Mr. Mayer, Mr. Huber, Mr. Gobel, Mr. Garber.

In steamship Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall.—D. M. Corwine, wife and daughter, Rev. A. M. Merwin and wife, Gen. Herran, Mr. Stanberg, Miss Stanburg, J. O. Baker, W. H. Chandler, Capt. E. Lee, Mrs. De Grau and two daughters, Mrs. Hern and two children, John B. Hern, Mrs. Hartshorn, Chas. Lewis, Mrs. Thos. R. Walker, Alfred De Witt and wife, Mrs. A. P. Munro, W. P. Holmes, Mrs. McAllister, Mrs. J. J. Holmes and two children, Thos. S. Day, J. M. Fleming, wife and family, Ex-Gov. Burnett, Mrs. H. S. Morse, Pedro Aneago, M. O. de Moriselton, W. H. Hilton, H. Sinsheimer, L. Dutertre, D. L. Atwell and wife, Geo. Stroh and wife, Willis Jones, A. H. Smith, wife and infant, Anson Jones, Mrs. H. E. Dyer, Rev. E. H. Leavitt, wife and child, Mrs. L. P. Collins and child, Mrs. Woods, J. Rothenbucker, W. Ware, wife and 2 children, Walter L. Graham, Mrs. Susan Trenor, infant and nurse, Julian Martinetti, wife and son, Mme. Marsetti, sister and daughter, Philip Martinetti, wife and infant, Mrs. Mathein, Miss Leman, Mlle. Segrista, Miss Gruet, Miss Schmidt and servant, Mr. Gruet, Mr. Leman, Mr. Schmidt, S. Ewer, wife, child and infant, R. F. Strickland, Mr. Ah. Yuck, James Brooks, Miss C. E. Lawton, Miss Julia Lawton, Gen. Robert Allen and two servants, Miss Ellen Longfellow, B. S. Hopkins and wife, Mrs. L. J. Matthews and infant, M. Levy, Mr. J. W. Collier and wife, N. B. Knight, H. B. Dewing, H. H. Gardner, Mrs. Capt. Crandall, Dr. Clark and wife, Miss L. H. Clark, Miss M. C. Fessenden, Miss Clement, Yates Ferguson, Rev. Mrs. E. Jenks, William Buck, Augustin Earl, Mrs. J. N. Martin, mother and child, Miss A. Bucher, Mrs. J. Fernald, Mrs. O. C. Jenkins and child, Miss S. P. Connell, Miss Bessie Greene, Jos. H. Ringot, Dan'l F. Robinson, R. Walker, James McKenna, wife, sister and infant, John Porter, Wm. Kent, wife and family, S. Miller, J. P. Flint and wife, Henry McCrea, D. D. Jones, Miss Julia Sullivan, R. A. Batty, Miss S. J. Marshall, Mrs. J. B. Gray and wife, A. H. Dorr, M. Schultze, Capt. W. Holdredge, Rev. Austin Willey, and 150 in second cabin and 225 in steerage.

In steamship Morning Star, for New-Orleans.—W. E. Seymour and wife, Miss Helena E. Seymour, W. Henry Seymour, Mrs. Bailey & Son, R. S. Morse, wife and servant, E. H. Crosby, Mrs. C. H. Coffin, Miss E. M. Coggin, Thomas Grant, Miss Parker, A. McLaurin, wife and child, Capt. Thomas McKinney, Miss Meade, Rene Hopkins, W. G. Hopkins, Miss Emeline B. Hoyt, W. M. Phillips, Miss Louisa Bison, Mrs. J. H. Baker and colored servant, Mme. Maria Bartiani, Mme. L. Aerster, Chas. Peetz, Miss Rosa Peetz, Mme. Hippolite Withoff, Dugal MacDonald, Pasquali Bellizia and 5 children, Thomas Wright, James Dillon, Samuel T. Ambler, J. Montemps and wife, John A. Oakley, Frank R. Higgins, John S. Stadt, James Callahan, Daniel H. Hurley, Geo. J. Weber, John D. Gee, Charles Traub, Emil Follner, Peter J. Graham, P. J. Traquair and son, A. Colman, G. B. Moore, Major-Gen. Doubleday and lady, Lieut. Fitch and lady, Capt. Warren, Lieut. Krebs, Lieut. Van Horn, Lieut. Peterson, Lieut. Crafts, Lieut. Vermye, Dr. Rowe, 190 enlisted men of the Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, 22 servants, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 20—*In steamship Iowa, from Glasgow.*—Alex. Brownlie, wife and family, Mr. McLaren, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Ledgerwood, Mr. Carmichael, Mr. McGregor, J. P. McGroarty, Mr. Chapman, A. Munro, S. B. Field, Alex. Campbell, Wm. Crawford, Wm. Patrick, L. Parker, R. Kirkwood, Mr. Latham, Mr. Drape, Mrs. Young, J. C. Higgins, W. H. Cluff, Miss Torrance, Mrs. and Miss Sweeney, R. J. Clarke, Mrs. Mary Richmond, James Campbell, Wm. Thompson, Mr. Chambers.

In steamship Monterey, from New-Orleans.—Mrs. Lysakowski, Mrs. T. C. Jefferson, Mrs. S. F. Mann, Geo. Woodland, Mrs. P. Schaffer, Mrs. Winter, B. L. Curtis, Mrs. Love and 2 daughters, Mrs. Ann Coughlin, Mrs. Mencis, U. Feilberg, Mary Gibbons, and 10 in the steerage.

In steamship Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall.—Louis McSane and wife, Miss McSane, 6 children and servant, B. Hobart, wife, infant and servant, G. Kellogg, wife, 2 children and 2 servants, L. M. Northrup and wife, Bishop C. Kingsley, J. T. Williams and servant, Asa Hill and wife, Charles Bogardus, H. J. Hall and wife, Mrs. Blitz, Mrs. Kimbee, Erastus Marsh and wife, J. B. Sanglois, Lewis Fane, John Clancy, J. S. Crawford, and wife, Mrs. M. S. Benedict, W. Secheimer, Mrs. M. E. Marsh, J. P. Norton, J. Develin, Miss A. A. Wood, J. Meyer, wife, sister-in-law and two infants, Dr. A. Sprague and wife, J. J. Briggs and sister, Prof. A. Wood, W. R. Severidge, wife and infant, H. R. Payson and wife, Mrs. E. McCahill and daughter, J. E. Hall, D. Fraser, R. B. Woodward, wife, daughter, child and servant, Miss E. Clement, V. Cranmer, Henry and Eugene Wood, W. A. Griswold, E. Berri, S. Canloni, Mrs. E. Washburne, G. M. Calocorasses, Thomas Wall, J. H. Rowland, E. M. Hart, Wm. Creddes, E. D. Payne, W. S. Muse, W. T. Buck, John Bitwhistle, W. T. Dana, E. B. Bell, George Edwards, J. E. Crowell, J. Dix, M. A. Perkins and wife, Fred. B. Taylor, F. Tillman, O. A. Cohen, wife and two children. Col. J. Murray, O. K. Chamberlain, Capt. P. A. Owens, wife, two children and servant, C. J. Burr, J. A. Knox, Mrs. J. Bulles and daughter, Daniel Haller, Mary C. Dalton, Mrs. L. Curtis and two daughters, Mr. Dutch, Miss Ella LaRue, O. A. Gage, Thomas Blackwood, Mrs. B. McAlpine, C. J. Eaton, H. R. Wilson and sister, J. Orshay, C. B. Waite, wife and four children, Joseph T. Brownell, Chas. Bahlback, B. B. Bamer and wife, P. Gallagher, J. Foster, Miss A. H. Walter, Mrs. E. P. Whitman, W. P. Matron, A. J. Arnold, Mrs. B. Y. Dinsmore, Bethel Philips, J. H. Holmes, Capt. R. H. Pearson, Albert Mathew, Remson Sanchez, Rev. Jno. Steele, wife and two children; Mr. and Mrs. Beacock, Capt. W. A. Nicholson, R. A. Getty, L. T. Chamberlain, E. Crosby, W. S. Anderson, J. F. Sullivan, Alfred Jones, J. C. Prost, Arthur Hodge, J. K. Larke, S. Kilburne, J. Meyer, and 200 in second cabin and steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 6 18 | Sun sets..... 5 12 | Moon sets..... 3 3
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 5 01 | Gov. Island. 5 50 | Hell Gate.... 7 1

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Oct. 20.

Cleared.

Steamships Montgomery, Faircloth, New-Orleans, R. Lowden; Quaker City, West, Charleston, A. Leary; The Queen, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool, National Steam Nav. Co.; Henry Chauncey, Furber, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Alabama, Limeburner, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; City of Boston, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Veteran, Spencer, Beaufort, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Cella, (Br.,) Gleadell, London, Howland & Aspinwall; New-York, Platt, Alexandria, J. Hand; Morning Star, Nelson, New-Orleans, C. K. Garrison; Gen. Grant, Holmes, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Niagara, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, G. Heineken & Palmore; Washington, Chichester, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, J. Hand; Hatteras, Alexander, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamers Mary Sanford, Rudolf, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Salvor, Morgan, Boston, W. P. Clyde; S. P. Godwin, Waterbery, Stamford.

Ships Neptune, Peabody, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.; Constantine, Creevey, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Palo Alto, Wiley, Havana, J. B. Phillips & Co.

Brigs Memphis, (Br.,) Sanford, Mayaguez and Ponce, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Caroline Gulliver, Gulliver, Santa Cruz, &c., Holyoke & Murray; Isis, Coke, St. Mark's, via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Torrid Zone, (Br.,) Smith, St. Francois, Guad., H. G. Vatable & Son; C. F. Tomkins, (Br.,) Walters, Hillsboro, P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schooners W. D. Mangum, Cummings, Taunton, E. H. Kreomer; Percy, Manlmann, Eastport, John Boynton's Son & Co.; Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Washington, L. Mills; E. D. Finney, Townsend, Philadelphia, J. H. Brewer; J. White, (Br.,) Allen, Halifax, N. S., W. Montgomery; Chara, Eaton, Jacmel, Brett, Son & Co.; Neptune's Bride, Crowell, Trinidad, R. B. Eldridge; S. P. Thomas, Arnold, Pilatka, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Emma, (Br.,) Davis, St. Stephen's, N. B., G. Boardman; P. Hinckley, Foster, Jacksonville, Simpson & Clapp; Albion, Spaulding, Boston; Grand Pre, (Br.,) Angus, Yarmouth, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Mary Matilda, Stokes, Apalachicola, M. Bedell; J. W. Hall, Vickers, Charleston, Van Brunt & Slaght; Mary Rliza, Hopkins, Charleston, G. L. Hatch; Kate Freeman, (Br.,) Gardner, Liverpool, N. S., Jones & Hough.

Sloop Emily, Allen, Bridgeport.

Arrived.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah Oct. 16, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Experienced strong N. E. gales the entire passage; 25 miles N. E. of Tybee, saw steamship San Salvador, hence for Savannah. 18th, 10 A. M., 30 miles S. W. of Hatteras, saw steamship Nightingale, hence for Savannah. 19th, lat. 37 50, lon. 74 28, saw steamship Minnetonka, hence for New-Orleans, also steamship H. Livingston, hence for Savannah.

Steamship Ocean Queen, Howes, Aspinwall Oct. 12, with mdse., passengers and treasure to Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Oct. 16, Edward Wendell died of heart disease. Oct. 4, at 2:30 P. M., lat. 23 50, lon. 73 36, spoke brig John Hastings, from Boston for New-Orleans, with lumber and ice; foremast, maintopmast, jibboom and rudder carried away, boats stove and hull leaking badly. Took off John Hastings, Captain; Geo. Poland, mate; Jas. H. Green, Thomas Jones, Charles Richards, Frank Johnstone, Samuel Hinsley and Wm. Locus, seamen. Captain reported the steward killed by a sea the night previous.

Steamship Union, Carolan, Malaga, via Halifax, 23 ds., with fruit to A. B. & W. H. Westervelt. Had strong westerly gales most of the passage; from 6th to 27th inst., encountered a severe N. E. gale, stove bulwarks and lost one boat; went into Halifax for a supply of coal.

Steamship Louisa Moore, Bennett, Morehead City, N. C., Oct. 12, via Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Experienced strong N. N. E. winds. Put into Norfolk for coal.

Steamship Iowa, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow Oct. 6, via Moville 7th, with mdse. and 412 passengers to F. Macdonald & Co.

Steamship Granada, Bursley, Charleston Oct. 17, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Steamship Thames, Swift, Washington, D. C., 48 hours, with mdse. to R. Lowden.

Ship Palmerston, (Hamb.,) Koeiln, Hamburg 46 ds., with mdse. and 157 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye. Had 7 deaths on the passage.

Bark M. B. Almon, (of Sydney, C. B.,) Brown, Cow Bay, via Delaware Breakwater, 12 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Bark Annie Walsh, Drinkwater, Providence, in ballast to Walsh & Carver.

Brig Prospero, (of Jersey,) Le Couteux, Algoa Bay Aug. 18, with wool to order. Oct. 5, lat. 29 50, lon. 69 42, spoke brig Laura, of Annapolis, jury-rigged, running for Nassau, having lost her spars two days previous; all well. Comes to this port for orders, and has anchored in Quarantine.

Brig Wm. Muir, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Deal, Cow Bay 15 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Robert Mowe, Hotchkiss, New-Haven, in ballast to Trowbridge's Sons.

Schr. Izetta, (of Bangor,) Eaton, Grand Turk, T. I., 32 ds., with salt to master. Has been 23 ds. N. of Hatteras with strong N. E. gales.

Schr. Velocity, (Br.,) Brander, Malaga 40 ds., with fruit to F. Grund & Cerero. Had heavy N. E. and S. W. gales during the later part of the passage.

Schr. Clara Montgomery, De Waters, Wilmington, N. C., 19 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, with iron to master.

Schr. Annie V. Bergen, Thompson, Portland 3 ds., with lumber to order.

Schr. T. R. Jones, Smith, Machias, to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. A. Hyer, Seward, Albany, for New-Haven.

Schr. L. B. Cowperthwaite, Newbury, Georgetown.

Schr. M. C. Town, Fox, Georgetown.

Schr. H. Prescott, Freeman, Portland, for Newark.

Schr. Archer & Reeves, Ireland, Georgetown.

Schr. L. Klots, Endicott, Georgetown.

Schr. J. M. Taylor, Fowler, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. M. A. Predmore, Smith, Virginia.

Schr. Ellen Baker, Barrett, Virginia.

Schr. D. Hastings, Tilton, Virginia.

Schr. Jamestown, McGee, Virginia.

Schr. J. Warren, Lozier, Virginia.

Schr. R. C. A. Ward, Edmonds, Virginia.

Schr. Delmar, Long, Newbern, N. C.

WIND—At sunset, S.; weather clear.

BELOW—Ship Southampton, from London.

Sailed.

Steamships Henry Chauncey, America, Bavaria, Europe, City of Boston, The Queen, Cella, Quaker City, Montgomery, Gen. Grant, Morning Star, Alabama, Veteran, Niagara, Hatteras, Washington.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 20—Arr. steamers Concordia, from New-Orleans; City of Bath, from Savannah; Roman, from Philadelphia; Doris, from New-York; brigs Waltham, from Wilmington; S. P. Smith and Princeton, from Philadelphia.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 20—Arr. steamship Cumberland, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Empire, recently ashore on Sandy Hook, was got off at high water this morning, and came up to the City.

RETURNED.—Ship Emerald Isle, hence for Liverpool 14th inst., returned to port, having on the 15th, in lat. 36 55, lon. 69 40, encountered a strong gale from N. E. to E. N. E., which blew most of the sails out of the bolt-ropes, and increasing to a hurricane, threw the ship on her beam ends, in which position she remained until 8 A. M. of the 16th. Had five pumps working until the forward ones choked and the two bilge-pumps broke, and at 9 A. M. the main pump broke, leaving four feet of water in the well and only one pump at work; then bore away for New-York, and arrived on the morning of the 20th.

RETURNED.—British ship Chatsworth, Winters, hence for Antwerp, Oct. 7, with a full cargo of refined petroleum. 11th inst., encountered a severe gale from eastward, which shifted to N. W. and N. E., and continued for five days with unabated violence, during which time the ship became leaky, the cargo shifted, bulwarks stove, and everything moveable washed from the decks. A great part of the time the ship was lying on her beam-ends with the lower yard-arms in the water and perfectly unmanageable; cut away the foretop gallantmast and made an effort to get the ship before the wind, in which we succeeded, and bore up for New-York. The cargo will have to be discharged in a damaged condition, many barrels having been stove by the rolling of the ship. Capt. Winters speaks in the highest terms of the willingness and great courage displayed by his officers and crew during this terrific gale.

Spoken, &c.

By pilot-boat Ezra Nye—Oct. 19, lat. 39 30, lon. 73 15, Br. bark Lizzie Fox, of Brixhaven, Fox, who reports: Oct. 12, when 55 ds. out from Algoa Bay, bound to Boston, hove ship to to the eastward of Nantucket Shoals, wind blowing strong, with heavy sea and thick weather, which lasted several days. On the 15th, shipped a tremendous sea, which washed away bulwarks, rails and stanchions, and making a general sweep of the decks.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. Oct. 3, brig Edwin H. Fitler, Sears, New-York; 4th, bark Alecta, Cates, do.; 11th, steamer Ocean Queen, Howes, do.

Sld. 10th, bark Bolivia, Whiteberry, New-York; 12th, steamer Ocean Queen, Howes, do.; brig Golden Lead, Laugthorn, Swan Island.

[PER PERUVIAN, AT FATHER POINT.]

Arr. from New-York, Napoleon, Peep o' Day, at Isle of Wight, Chancellor, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Akyab, St. Paul, at New-Haven.

Arr. from New-Orleans, Montezuma, at Liverpool; New-York Stadt, at Bordeaux.

Arr. at St. Helena, no date, ships Rutland, Washington Irving, Warhawk and Fred Warren.

MEM.—Ship Bordano, Bombay, from Mauritius, abandoned; crew saved.

Ship Hugo Gratius, Rotterdam, for New-York, was at Falmouth, leaky.

The derelict ship Pawnee was sold at Waterford for £18,000 sterling.

Arr. from New-York, 5th, Aguilla, at Cette; 7th, Doctor Barth at Hamburg; Gestemunde at Sicily; 8th, Anna Maria at Antwerp; 9th, Saxon at Waterford; 10th, United Kingdom in the Clyde; Sept. 24, Aurelia at Port Mahon.

Arr. from Philadelphia, 3d, Mary Stewart at Gibraltar; 8th, Julia at Antwerp.

Sld. for New-York, Charles Albert, Valencia; 5th, Mary Howland, Cette; 8th, J. Cummings, Havre; 9th, Christopher, Deal; 10th, Haleijio, Liverpool.

Sld. for Boston, 10th, Orion and Mary Forsyth, Liverpool.

Sld. for Philadelphia, 6th, Dan, Rogan.

Sld. for Charleston, 6th, Paul Marie, Rogan.

MEM.—Ship Tafiida, from the Clyde for New-York, has put back.

SPECIALTY.
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CLOTHING.
AUTLER & SCHAFFER,
NO. 448 BROADWAY,
Are now prepared to offer to the public their entire stock of superior goods and styles, at wholesale prices, which will be ten to twenty per cent. lower than any other establishment in this City. Our business is exclusively Youths', Boys' and Children's Clothing. Remember No. 448 Broadway, on the site of the old City Assembly Rooms, between Grand and Howard.
Call and examine our stock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 599, Oct. 20, 1866.
50, 8, 37, 2, 69, 42, 65, 38, 46, 34, 55, 45, 9.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 600, Oct. 20, 1866.
69, 49, 56, 9, 7, 76, 60, 2, 64, 15, 65, 18, 40.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 499, Oct. 20, 1866.
57, 7, 21, 3, 13, 68, 10, 36, 48, 2, 34, 66, 45.
SHELBY—CLASS NO. 500, Oct. 20, 1866.
67, 68, 18, 58, 45, 22, 15, 42, 51, 59, 40, 48, 10.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.

REMITTANCES TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—Drafts for £1 and upward, payable on demand, issued at lowest rates, by TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., Nos. 86 South-st., and 23 Broadway.

PERSONS HOLDING MARIPOSA OLD Bonds are herewith notified that the new Mortgage Bonds are ready for exchange.
MARK BRUMAGIM, President, No. 34 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, [illegible] Park Bank.